密勒氏評論報
THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST
Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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MR. E. S. CUNNINGHAM, American Consul General at Shanghai, received from Washington this week official confirmation of statements which have appeared in the *Review* previously to the effect that Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China had been completely exonerated of all charges which had been made against him by W. S. Fleming, a Shanghai attorney. This news will be received with gratification by Americans generally not only in China but in other parts of the Far East where Judge Lobingier's work has been so well and favorably known for many years. There is really double reason for gratitude at this proper and just decision on the part of President Harding. First, we believe we voice the sentiments of responsible Americans generally in China when we express our gratitude that Judge Lobingier is to be returned to his post. Second, Americans generally throughout the Orient should be thankful that their interests in Asia have progressed beyond the political stage. As a matter of fact there was never any question in the minds of thinking Americans or other foreigners, or Chinese as well, regarding the high standing and character of Judge Charles S. Lobingier. If there was any misgiving at all regarding the outcome it was due entirely to the fear that American domestic politics might be injected into the controversy. That President Harding was able to rise above political considerations and consider the case strictly upon its merits is gratifying indeed. As a matter of fact it would be difficult to determine just what Judge Lobingier's political affiliations are. He was appointed originally to a judicial post in the Philippines by President Roosevelt, a Republican. After serving his term with credit and distinction there he was appointed to his present position in China by President Wilson, a Democrat. Whether Judge Lobingier is a Republican or a Democrat we do not know; that he is a loyal patriotic American we all know. His high standing as a federal judge of the United States is amply attested by the great number of prominent Americans from China and at home who rallied to his support when it became known that charges had been lodged against him. A list of these individuals, which might be printed here if space permitted, would fill this column and would include names prominent in practically all walks of life and not confined by any means to the legal profession. It is also gratifying to know that an attempt is now being made to amend the original

Court Act of June 30, 1906, which if adopted will go far toward improving the status of the U. S. Court for China. The amendment which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dyer of Missouri on May 16 among other provisions places the Court directly under the administration of the Department of Justice at Washington. This, if passed, will have the effect of preventing occurrences similar to the present predicament and will give the Court a status similar to that of the other federal courts of the United States. The great delay and loss of prestige, not to mention the actual monetary losses which have resulted from the carrying of this case to Washington, should cause serious reflection on the part of all Americans in China. American interests in this part of the world are entirely too important and vital from a national standpoint to have them prejudiced because of petty internal quarrels and divisions. If there is any lesson to be learned from the present case, it is that Washington is a very poor place for the airing of personal grudges and that the American interest in China is entirely too important for the American community in China to ever permit a repetition.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Company, a well-known banking and passenger-freight forwarding concern of the United States, decided in 1916 to extend its operations to China and other parts of the Orient. About a year ago an arrangement was entered into with the Chinese Government Railways whereby the American Express Company engaged to conduct a travel and tourist service through China similar to its services conducted over the railways of the United States and in Europe. The Chinese Government Railways agreed to give the American Express Company a discount of 5 percent on all railway tickets sold through their offices. The arrangement works out this way: The American Express Company conducts an extensive advertising campaign in the United States to attract American tourists to China and if an American tourist pays, say $100 for a ticket over the railways of China, the American Express receives a $5 commission on the ticket sold. In conducting this service the American Express came into competition with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, a well-known British firm that has been engaged in the passenger-tourist business in the Orient for a great number of years. After the American Express Company had been engaged in business in China for a considerable period it discovered largely through accident that its British competitor was receiving not a 5 percent commission for tickets sold, but a 7½ percent commission from the Chinese Government Railways. In other words, the Chinese Government Railways instead of giving the American company a square deal, was discriminating to the extent of 2½ percent. It is understood that protests were lodged repeatedly with the Chinese government, but no attention was paid to the complaints until the assumption of office of Mr. Gou En-hung, the present Minister of Communications, who is now striving to correct the abuse.

WE have called attention to this case in order to emphasize a discussion of this same subject which appeared in the *Review* for June 10 and also a series of articles on the general subject of Chinese-American relations which are now appearing in our columns. Our correspondent, who writes under the name of "Americus," has pointed to many cases of this sort of outright discrimination against American commercial enterprise in China on the part of the Chinese government and has frankly expressed his inability to understand the situation and make it coincide with the general impression that exists in the United States of Chinese friendship and good will toward America and American institutions. If the Chinese railways were private institutions, then there might not be ground for objection, but they are a part of the Chinese government. If the foreign concern which is receiving the preferential rebate was a Chinese concern there might also be no grounds for criticism for the Chinese government presumably has a right to make any sort of deal it desires with its own nationals. Although we do not agree with everything our correspondent has said in connection with these various examples of discriminations, enough has been said to show that there is something essentially wrong somewhere and we can't help but voice the fear that unless these various evils are corrected American business will be forced to entirely change its attitude toward China. Either that or the American government, in order to protect the legitimate interests of its nationals, will be forced to take official action in order to unscramble China's financial muddle to the end that legitimate American commercial interests do receive a square deal in this country. There has been built up in the United States over a considerable number of years a tremendous asset of good will for China. This good will has been based on the general proposition that China needed American assistance and the general American idea that the Chinese people have a legitimate right to manage their own affairs in their own way without outside interference. We do not intend to imply that American business men have been led to expect special advantages because of Chinese good will for America or American good will for China, but American business has at least expected a square deal, and now it begins to appear that there is general, outright discrimination. We venture no opinions as to the results of this upon the American traditional attitude toward China when it begins to be generally known in the United States, but we do know that the matter is worth watching, for China has entirely too much at stake to play fast and loose with her reputation in the United States. We also believe that when the facts which we have pointed out become generally known by the Chinese people that there will be a reaction that will make itself heard in Peking.

THE APPOINTMENT OF Dr. Wellington Koo as chairman of a National Finance Commission to formulate plans for the financial reorganization of China, will receive commendation everywhere. Although not an experienced financier, Dr. Koo has the advantage of an intimate knowledge of foreign countries and a wide acquaintanceship with the financial and political leaders of America and Great Britain. His previous positions as Chinese Minister at Washington, and later at London, will be of special advantage to him now, because his residence abroad has given him an intimate idea of the financial responsibilities of China abroad, an important element which has apparently been overlooked by those who have had control of China's government finance for the last few years. The Chinese newspapers in commenting on Dr. Koo's appointment, suggest that his first job will be to induce the various foreign powers to either give up entirely or postpone for another five years the payments on the Boxer indemnities and to arrange for a foreign reorganization loan. We would say that this is putting

An American View of China's Civil War

"ALL BY MYSELF" —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

The above cartoon from the Chicago Evening Post illustrates a pretty general idea of the recent "war" in North China between General Wu and General Chang. Recent newspapers from the United States, as well as extracts from the Literary Digest, show that American editors are beginning to learn a little about China. This is quite an advance since the pre-Washington Conference days when a newspaper like the St. Louis Globe Democrat thought Dr. Sun Yet-sen had been, elected president of China because Sun's propagandist Mr. Ma Soo in Washington, D. C. said so. The union of Dr. Sun and General Chang was a difficult problem for most American editors to figure out, especially after all of the Canton propaganda during the Washington Conference which daily branded Chang as a bandit in the pay of the Japanese. It is altogether possible that this combination may cost Dr. Sun the permanent loss of Cantonese support in the United States and this will be serious for Cantonese money from America has been most useful to him in his many revolutions. Several of the papers, according to the Literary Digest, remarked upon the practice which these internal squabbles is giving China in the use of modern fighting equipment and methods.

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the cart before the horse, for the simple reason that China has got to clean house first before she can go to the Powers with clean hands and ask for favors. At the Washington Conference, although not officially stated, it was nevertheless generaliy understood that China would not be able to obtain further liberty of action in connection with tariff autonomy until she made some definite move toward the disbandment of surplus soldiers. In other words, why should China be permitted to have more money if she is only to use it to fatten a lot of military buccaneers who have been keeping the country in turmoil for so many years? That the attitude of the Powers toward China in this regard is not limited to China was also apparent at the Washington Conference. The American people have come to entertain the same idea regarding the continuance of militarism in Europe while the European war obligations to the United States remain unpaid. To make the case still simpler: If a man owes a bank a sum of money which he can not pay, then the bank has a perfect right to complain if its defaulting customer is living beyond his means and spending his money on useless luxuries. China's finance should be entirely reformed and brought under the direct and sole administration of the Ministry of Finance. If this is done the abuses which we have referred to of paying certain preferred creditors while others, who have not used strong arm methods of collection, are left in default, may be eliminated. China's government finance has been so loosely handled in the past that it has been possible for certain creditors who were on the inside for various reasons to obtain their payments of interest and principle, while other creditors with claims just as legitimate, but not in a position to bring pressure have been discriminated against. We wish Dr. Koo all success in his new position and if the government will give him power to carry out reforms, China should not have to wait unduly for outside help.

THE SCHOOL YEAR HAS ended with the students again scholars rather than politicians. The only notable political event in the student world was the dissolution of the Students' Union. This organization owed its origin to the need for a body of protest against the iniquity of the government then in power, and for a public force to prevent China from signing the Versailles Treaty. When the government was deposed and the Treaty was left unsigned, the students found that the common ground upon which they had met had turned into quicksand and they scampered hither and thither, not knowing where to go or what to do. The result was that the movement became an instrument for unscrupulous politicians, who used it to strengthen themselves and to hoist themselves into power. Such a movement can never last, since even its own members weary of it and leave it to the few leaders who find it a profitable occupation. It must, however, be noted in this obituary that the students' movement left a permanent impress upon the history and psychology of the Chinese people and that it was an element for the benefit of China in her international relations.

HAD the Treaty of Versailles been signed by China, there would have been little possibility of bringing China's problem before the Washington Conference. China's case would have been settled and settled by and with her consent. That the Versailles Treaty was not signed is almost entirely the result of the students' movement. To this may be added the psychological effects, the fact that Chinese and foreigners learned that even schoolboys and school-girls could organize effectively to

force governmental decisions. They learned that there is a public opinion in China, which requires only incentive and organization to make itself the power in the land.

BUT more important and more fundamental than the ephemeral students' movement is that permanent one for the regeneration of the country which finds its expression in preparation of the young men and women of the intellectual class for service to the country. China's greatest need today is trained men and women to do the work of the nation. China needs a Meiji reformation. Only the schools and colleges of China can produce self-sacrificing, patriotic citizens, specialists in the work which must be done. Not politicians, not orators are required. Teachers, engineers, foresters, agriculturalists are the men of the future. But the craftsman without vision is but a day laborer. He will never build the grand monuments for China's greatness. The vision of China's future, the picture of her proper place among the nations can come only from those who are nurtured in her schools. The students' movement goes on——a greater, permanent, fundamental movement for the training of useful citizens.

Was Wu Ting-fang's Life Work A Failure?

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

WU TING-FANG, at seventy-six, was still the leader of Young China, not the young China which covers a toadying to the most corrupt elements in the country by a constant attack on things foreign in China, but the young China which sought to make this country a modern nation and which fought for better things here fearlessly and unselfishly. Consistently, constantly, whether in high office as Premier or as insurgent in Kwangtung he labored to make China a constitutional republic, a government in which the people should rule and which would utilize its revenues for the benefit of the people rather than in the interests of a chosen few among the militarists and politicians. He died with his life work a failure. He died with civil authority subordinated to militarism in the South as well as the North. He died broken-hearted at his country's miserable condition, at the lack of piety either in private life or in public office. He died after he had been driven out of the capital of his native province, for the advancement of which he had striven for three-score years, a broken man.

Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi were the last of the patricians in China. Scholars, in the learning of the East as well as of the West, they broke to the political life of Republican China, a high idealism and a sense of personal responsibility. The Republic apparently does not require men of such virtues for Tang Shao-yi has retired to his native village to raise oranges and Wu Ting-fang has passed beyond into a world where Tuchuns cannot hold sway. In their strong personal friendship there was much that made for keeping China a republic. In 1911 Tang Shao-yi was the representative of the Peking regime and Wu Ting-fang was the Revolutionary delegate to determine upon the terms of peace between the Manchus and the revolutionists and to determine the form of government for China. Insufficient credit has been given these men for the work they did in making the Revolution a success. From Shanghai telegrams rained into Peking describing the condition of the revolutionists in such roseate terms that the Manchus gave up all hope of retrieving their position and Yuan Shih-kai had a bomb thrown at himself to make appearance at Court impossible. Perhaps in the political genius of these men, in their patriotism to the country, in their sincerity, is to be found the success of the Revolution rather than in the battles of Wuchang and Nanking.

In 1917 Tuan Chih-jui determined to dissolve Parliament. In May his activities became so potent that almost all of his Cabinet resigned and Parliament was in an uproar. The Powers were using their influence to bring China into the war as an ally, which, had all been well in the land, would have made China a much more important factor in international relations than she is today. Wu Ting-fang was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On May 23 President Li Yuan-hung was forced to dismiss Tuan Chih-jui if constitutional government was to be preserved in China. He invited Hsu Shih-chang, Wang Shih-tsen and Li Chung-hsi to form a Cabinet. But all three declined the honor because the coast was not clear and the Tuchuns in the provinces were in revolt. Wu Ting-fang, who for weeks before had been ill, accepted the post. His object was to save the Republic. He was not interested in his welfare, in his health, in popularity. He wanted to keep China a constitutional government. During the whole month of June he had to labor through an insurrection, with President Li vacillating and the troops of the Tuchunate in Tientsin. Finally Chang Hsun was called in to mediate between the President and the Tuchunate and his terms called for the dissolution of Parliament, the dissolution of the provincial assemblies and the rewriting of the Constitution. Li Yuan hung signed the mandate agreeing to Chang Hsun's terms as to Parliament but he also had to sign another acccepting the resignation of the veteran Wu Ting-fang, who thereupon again became a revolutionist, joining Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi in Shanghai in the establishment of an independent government in Canton. And whatever one may believe about the wisdom of the conduct of the Southern government, it is perfectly clear that had it not been for Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen and their hold upon the fanatical faith of the people in their personal righteousness, the monarchy in China would have been restored under the regency of reactionary and obscurantist forces.

Recent events in Canton and Peking left Wu Ting-fang without hope. They would make him Premier to maintain the legal fiction that nothing had occurred in China since June 13, 1917. Wu Ting-fang was too trained in legal problems to become involved in populistic acrobatics. He declined to become Premier of the government established after Chang Tso-ling's defeat just as he had declined to hold office under Hsu Shih-chang. With him, it was not a matter of office for himself. It was a matter of principle. And the principle was that any government established through military force and not by constitutional action was illegal. He has left behind him young men who will be inspired by these principles and who will continue the battle for constitutional rule in China.

Wu Ting-fang was born in Kwangtung seventy-six years ago. His education was under British guidance in Hongkong and in England. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London. Under the Manchu regime Dr. Wu held important diplomatic posts, the most important being Minister to the United States.

Playing Uncle Sam For A Sucker

(*No. 2 of a series of articles dealing with Chinese-American Relations.*)

MY attention has been called to a criticism which appeared in a recent issue of the *North-China Daily News*, the official British organ in China, in reference to an editorial in the *Review* for June 10. Your editorial called attention to the present practice of the Chinese government in defaulting on its American obligations while compulsorily meeting its interest and amortization payments to British and other European bankers. The *North China Daily News* was unusually indignant at what its editor called a "reflection upon the integrity of British bankers" when you stated that the European banks, through the circumstance of being the depositaries of the Chinese Customs, Salt Revenues, and certain railway funds, use this power to keep their own obligations paid up while the American obligations are permitted to go into default. The *North China Daily News* was probably correct in its reference to the Vickers Loan, but should not have made its denial so sweeping for there is ample evidence of practices to which you refer. The circumstance of China's ability to pay the coupons on the Vickers Loan, which were due on April 1, while being unable to pay the interest or principal on the American obligations is substantially as follows. As I remember it the Vickers Loan was for £1 200,000. Of this amount, some £800,000 was expended for aeroplanes which were delivered to the Chinese government (and are still stored away somewhere). This left about £40,000 which was retained by the Vickers people for other purposes such as training of Chinese pilots construction of aerodomes and so on. Since this latter fund has not yet been expended and since China, had no other funds available, Messrs. Vickers have simply used this, doubtless upon the recommendation of certain Chinese officials, to take up their April 1 coupons. This is, I suppose, a type of financing which might be described as "lifting yourself by your own boot-straps."

With all due respect to the *North China Daily News*, we must recognize the fact that the established practice of depositing Chinese government funds derived from the Customs and Salt Administrations and certain of the Chinese railways in European and Japanese banks has had the effect of producing two governments in China, one the Chinese government that is administered very inefficiently and corruptly by the Chinese and the other which is administered very efficiently and honestly by the foreign banks. It is true that the European and Japanese banks are not permitted to release these funds belonging to the Chinese government without instructions from the Commissioner of Customs and the Director of the Salt Administration, but when it is realized that these two vital revenue producing branches of the Chinese government are also administered by foreigners largely of the same nationality as the proprietors of the banks, the resultant team work is admirable. I am not stating these facts in a critical vein; on the contrary, I voice my admiration of the system which works beautifully. Where the Americans have made their mistake is in attempting to do business with the wrong branch of the Chinese government. Instead of doing business with that branch of the Chinese government which is administered by the Chinese, they should have conducted their business operations with that branch of the Chinese government which is administered by the foreigners— then they might now be receiving their interest and principal. After a fairly thorough investigation of the political-financial situation that now exists in China, I have almost come to the conclusion that the British and other Europeans, and the Japanese as well, are right and the Americans have been wrong in taking chances on the good faith of China to meet her obligations. The British bankers and business men have constantly kept their feet upon the ground and protected themselves at every step and now they are reaping the benefits of a greater foresight and a deeper insight into affairs in China. My advice to the Americans now is not to criticise the British but to emulate them. Apparently it is the only way to do business and maintain a position in the trade of China. I fear the Americans have made the mistake of mixing their altruism with their business. Last year for example instead of donating to China G. $7,000,000 for famine relief, the Americans should have said to China: "We have $7,000,000 here to save your starving people, but before you can get it, you have got to meet your obligations to American business men."

There is now a bill in Congress at Washington to remit to China the balance of the American Boxer Indemnity surplus amounting to G. $12,000,000. Before remitting this money to China, Secretary Hughes should say, "We have changed our minds about returning this money and instead have decided to retain it as annual interest and amortization of your defaulted American debts." This apparently is the kind of diplomacy which the average Chinese official would be able to understand, since he apparently interprets the other kind of traditional American diplomacy as a type of national weakness on the part of the Americans and their government.

In my previous article, I referred to the default of the Peking-Hankow railway on its obligations to American manufacturers while *meeting the obligations* arising under the Anglo-French Loan of 1908, and this in spite of the fact that obligations for equipment purchased and in use on a railway are always a prior lien to everything except wages and salaries of employes. The reason these banks are able to obtain payment on this loan is shown in the following extract from the *London Stock Exchange Year Book* for 1921 which reads thus:

> "From date of payment of first coupon the Chinese government undertakes during the currency of the loan to maintain on fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Banque de l'Indo Chine, in Shanghai, an amount sufficient to provide for a year's redemption of principal."

This is good business and a fine example of business foresight for it has the effect of placing in the hands and under the control of these banks a liquid fund which may be used as necessity dictates. This is the sort of foresight which the Americans must emulate if they ever hope to accomplish anything in a business or financial way in dealings with the government of China.

In my previous article I referred to a default of payment for equipment purchased by one of the Chinese railways, the Peking-Hankow line. Here is another case. The Peking-Suiyuan Railway is a Chinese constructed and operated line running north from Peking, American manufacturers of railway equipment have sold to this line in the last few years materials in the form of locomotives and cars, steel rails, sleepers, etc., to an amount in excess of $4,500,000 in U. S. currency. Part of this order was for locomotives of a special type which are constructed only in the United States and were the

largest ever shipped out of the United States. Much was made of this fact in the American press. Now what are the American papers to say when it becomes generally known that very little of this equipment has ever been paid for but on the other hand—

The Chinese government arranged on May 21, 1922 for a deposit of Gold Yen 660,000 for amortization payment and Gold Yen 250,000 for interest payment on the Yokohama Specie Bank 5 percent railway loan of 1911. Again on September 25, 1922 a further deposit of £250,000 for amortization payment and £100,000 for interest payment on the Anglo-French loan of 1908 will be made and on May 20, just past, the Chinese government paid the coupons on the Hukuang loan. This came from the Salt Surplus.

When the Chinese government authorities, according to popular report, had their attention called to the fact that an obligation for equipment purchased and in use, is a prior obligation to everything except wages and salaries of employes, the Chinese replied in two ways. One reply by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen, according to the reliable reports, was to the effect that the American manufacturers had made a mistake in selling too much equipment to the Chinese railways and the other reply by certain officials of the Ministry of Communications was to the effect that they could not afford to damage their credit in the English and Continental markets by not meeting their payments. They further *admitted* that "the Peking-Hankow Railway's present revenues are not sufficient to meet these fixed deposit requirements and that the Ministry of Communications had found it necessary *to draw on the funds of the other railways.*" I suppose the term "juggling of funds" is too strong in describing this practice!

To put it briefly the attitude of the Chinese officials, Dr. W. W. Yen, American educated along with the rest, was in effect that the Americans could go hang, but that the obligations to the British and Continental interests had to be paid. It simply amounts to this: The Japanese and the British-French funded loans are receiving full and prompt payments of interest and principal—even to the extent of making these payments six months and a year in advance, respectively, of the due dates, while the sums owed to Americans for goods delivered in good faith to and in use by the railways are either not being met at all in respect to both interest and principal or are being met in a very fragmentary and delayed manner.

Now the question arises, why did the Americans ever consent to do any business at all with the Chinese government under these conditions. The reason is simple. The Americans had confidence in the good faith of the Chinese railway and government officials who needed the equipment and they knew and still know that the Chinese railways are profitable enterprises. Some of the American manufacturers of railway equipment went to great trouble to get this material for China. One order in particular was placed during the closing days of the European War when America needed every scrap of equipment for her own use and for use in prosecuting the war in Europe. Acting upon the urgent requests of the Chinese officials for the sorely needed equipment a special order was obtained for a release of the equipment by the U. S. War Trade Board and even though it caused embarassment at home, China was supplied. China today is showing her appreciation of this service by refusing to pay the bills and the American manufacturers who made the sacrifice are hard put to explain to their bankers and directors why they can not obtain their money from China.

The American manufacturers have not, of course, been idle. They have pressed China for their money and China in return has answered by making small payments and issuing new notes of renewal. On some of these defaulted notes the interest amounts to 12 and 15 percent. On some obligations to the native Chinese banks the Chinese railways are paying interest at the rate of 18 and 20 percent a year.

Earlier in this discussion, reference was made to a reported statement of Dr. W. W. Yen to the effect that the American manufacturers were not warranted in selling to the Chinese government railways the *excessive* amount of equipment which they have bought in the last few years. Briefly, Dr. Yen explained China's failure to pay her honest debts to American citizens by telling the Americans that they had oversold themselves implying thereby that it was their own fault if they got stung. That this is a wholly untenable position is shown by the simple method of comparing the amount of equipment on the Chinese railways with the equipment on the Japanese operated South Manchuria Railway. In the following table it will be noted that the total mileage of the road is shown along with the number of locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars per mile of line. This table includes materials in use and materials under order and even with the new equipment, the Chinese railways are short of rolling stock.

Name of Railway	Miles of Line	Rolling stock per Mile of Line		
		Locomotives	Passenger cars	Freight cars
South Manchuria Ry	683	0.51	0 49	8.30
Peking-Mukden ,,	606	0.44	0.47	6.00
Peking-Suiyuan ,,	458	0.18	0.22	1.95
Peking-Hankow ,,	815	0.18	0.32	3.22
Tientsin-Pukow ,,	688	0.15	0.29	1.87

From this it will be seen that the Peking-Mukden Railway is the only Chinese railway which has even a comparable amount of equipment to the Japanese operated South Manchuria Railway Furthermore, it is of interest to know that the South Manchuria Railway now has in its shops at Dairen eighteen locomotives under construction and several hundred freight cars. At the same time they are making inquiries for the purchase of special parts for twelve additional locomotives, the erection of which will be started as soon as the eighteen are finished. As for the Peking-Suiyuan, Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow lines, even with the additional amount of equipment, these roads will have an insufficient amount of rolling stock to handle the business offered. The new equipment which has been received since January 1, 1920 and that still under order will in no instance bring any of these railways up even to the basis of the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Mukden which with the additional equipment bought since January 1, 1920, is not up to the South Manchuria, notwithstanding the fact that the Peking-Mukden railway is presumably a more dense traffic line, taken as a whole, than the South Manchuria.

Now this sums up the answer to Dr. Yen's arguments as to why China can't pay her bills for railway equipment purchased in the United States, but does not explain the argument of his former associates in the Ministry of Communications that China can't afford to injure her credit in London or on the Continent of Europe while she permits her American obligations to go into default.

Note:—The writer of this series of articles will appreciate letters of comment from Americans and Chinese readers on the subject under discussion. Letters will be treated as confidential and should be addressed to "Americus," care the Weekly Review, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Reunification Awaits Peking's Acceptance of Provincial Autonomy

BY UPTON CLOSE

WITH the flight of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who kept alive constitutional tradition in China but was constitutionally unfitted to cooperate when his program was at last generally accepted, a government in Canton claiming national jurisdiction in rivalry to Peking disappears. Kwangtung province is no longer the seat of an administration with nation-wide pretensions and ambitions, but becomes merely a province which, like Chekiang, Hunan, Szechuan and Yunnan, is for the time being independent of restraint from the central government and in a position to demand full guarantees as to its "states rights" in return for recognition of Peking's sovereignty.

In spite of Chen Chiung-ming's understanding with Wu Pei-fu, and his declaration for the Old Parliament, which automatically abolishes the Canton government, there is no reason to believe that Canton is coming back to the fold of Li Yuan-hung with the unquestioning humbleness of a repentant wanderer. Nor will Hunan, Szechuan and Yunnan swear allegiance to the new regime in Peking until the one outstanding question between the Southern provinces and the Northern government is settled. Li Yuan-hung, like the father of the prodigal son, is willing to cook any number of fatted calves for the Southern leaders in the official kitchens of Peking, nor does Wu Pei-fu, the elder brother who stayed by, show the slightest inclination to the obstructive jealousy which characterized the unromantic son in the Bible story.

But control of their own provinces, however precarious, looks better to the Southern leaders than seats in the College of Retired Tuchuns or even Cabinet offices in Peking. And strange to say, the people and popular organizations of their provinces who are almost without exception opposed to the rule of these leaders, nevertheless back them in their attitude. For the thing that the popular organizations in the Southern provinces fear more than the military rule of provincial tyrants, is the rule of ex-provincial appointees with the backing of the central government. They insist categorically upon the rights of each province, according to its own lights and the strength of democratic factions within it, to select its own provincial head, and to be free from garrisons of ex-provincial troops which might, in an exigency, become a coercive element.

These two demands are the irreducible minimum of the Southern provinces. The men who are cooperating with the present Peking government but who have the blood and ideals of the south in them are doing their best to convince General Wu Pei-fu and President Li Yuan-hung that without a definite pronouncement of the Peking administration in regard to this question reunion can never be accomplished, no matter how favorable to General Wu's program may seem developments in the South. General Wu is known to have been rather conservative in regard to the provincial autonomy program up to some months ago, having expressed the fear that it "would split China up into twenty-two nations." There are evidences that his attitude has undergone modification since the outbreak of the Chihli-Fengtien strife. For instance, when the eight planks of Chen Chiung-ming's platform, as set forth in a previous issue of the *Review*, were presented to him in Paotingfu shortly after his return from Tientsin, he took no exception to the planks which provided for provincial election of provincial heads and for control of provincial forces of peace and order by a gendarmerie or police board locally elected or appointed.

Nevertheless, General Wu inclines to leave the knotty problem to Parliament, after it shall have assembled a quorum. President Li is likewise inclined to place responsibility upon other shoulders, although having himself no objection to provincial autonomy in these matters.

But it is the opinion of the keenest political minds in the new administration that if the Southern provinces are to be brought in, they must be brought in now; that any delay is fraught with dangers seen and unseen. They propose that the present "acting" government shall pronounce itself with regard to provincial autonomy, clearly demarcating between the jurisdiction of the provincial government and that of the central government. Upon the basis of such a declaration, subject to the ratification of Parliament when it shall have assembled, they believe the Southern provinces can be pursuaded to participate in the establishment of the government in Peking. Parliament will then be asked to incorporate the declaration in the constitution, as a fundamental article of the basic law of the Republic.

It is not anticipated that the granting of freedom of the provinces to select their own heads will end strife in the provinces. The exercise of an iron hand by the central government in provincial internal affairs would doubtless, for at least a time, be much more contributive of political stability. But nothing can so aid democratic evolution as the placing of the careers of provincial heads in the hands of the people whom they govern, and who, through their many popular and class organizations, are becoming able to express themselves effectively *en masse*. The development of class organizations has proceeded further in the Southern provinces (excepting the backward provinces of Kweichow and Kwangsi) than in the north, with the possible exception of Shantung. Therefore in these provinces and in Shantung we may look for unceasing political turmoil, sometimes breaking out into violence, for some time to come, should provincial autonomy as herein described come into effect. But the only way to handle these provinces is the same way as the only way to handle Ireland. Iron discipline on the part of Peking would be effective, perhaps, but very ephemeral, and its breakdown would be the breakdown, again, of national sovereignty and prestige. Whereas China is so constituted that she may have a strong central government with which to face the outside world, through the support of provinces loyally supporting a regime which gives them their full rights, even though in these provinces themselves democracy may be working its way out with much labor and some turmoil.

"What America and China Gained from the Armament Conference" *

BY EUGENE W. SHARP

AMERICA'S problems in the Pacific were to abolish spheres of influence in China and in the islands of the Pacific, and to prevent a clash of commercial interests in those regions. In short, America wanted to see a China freed from the shadow of foreign control, a nation that could rapidly acquire all the attributes of sovereignty. She wished to substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance a frank and open understanding between all the countries having large interests in the Pacific. These objectives America attained at the Armament Conference in the Four and Nine-Power Treaties and the agreement between Japan and China regarding Shantung.

The concern of the United States over her problems in the Pacific centered about the outworn but still existing alliance between Japan and Great Britain, pledging mutual aid in any defensive war. This combination isolated America in any belligerent struggles that might arise in the Pacific. It would have proved very embarassing to the United States to have been obliged to side with or against England in the event of possible hostilities. And since defense and not aggression had been the object of the old alliance, there was every reason to form a new and wider one which should include all the parties concerned.

The Four Power Pacific Treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan provides the means of settling amicably any disputes that might arise concerning rights and properties in the Pacific and for the mutual protection of the insular possessions of the signatories. By the provisions of Article I the high contracting parties agree to respect each other's rights in their insular possessions. In Article II it is provided that if another power begins aggressive action the four powers shall immediately confer as to the best methods to pursue both separately and jointly.

This treaty furnishes a means of settling, by joint conference, any points of friction that might develop concerning the islands of the Pacific belonging to or under the jurisdiction of any of the four powers. It is not in any sense a military alliance. A reservation distinctly declares that the United States is not obligated to come to the defense of any power with her military forces. It is not a hard and fast alliance which impaires, in any way, the complete independence of any of the contracting parties, but is rather an agreement to arbitrate by conference.

There is not a close resemblance between this pact and the League of Nations Covenant but they do have some points of similarity. Both attempt to adjudicate differences that nations might have over territorial possessions, and both seek to make more remote any possibility of wars. The League of Nations, though it embraced all countries willing to join, has concerned itself largely with events and disputes in Europe. This is only natural, since the most influential members are European countries. The United States, feeling that her chief problems were at home rather than in Europe, declined to join the League, but she has never shown herself unfriendly to the idea of world peace. The Pacific is becoming more and more the center of the world's economic and political stage. The path of civilization and culture moves ever westward and with its progress come increasingly difficult problems for the great commercial and maritime nations of the earth to solve. The United States has received great assistance in meeting the new alignments that must of necessity made in the Pacific.

The Naval Limitations Treaty has halted the terrific race for supremacy in naval armament and has taken away the menacing cloud of a possible war in the Pacific. It has been agreed that the fortifications of the five signatory powers in the Pacific shall remain in *status quo*. Our control of the Philippines and their proximity to Japan make this provision important to the United States Fear of Japanese aggression in that quarter is dispelled by reason of the Four Power Pact and the money that would have been spent in keeping the fortifications of the Philippines modern can now be spent to improve the schools and industries.

Finally, the United States has gained by being the leader in the new diplomacy, affecting international negotiations everywhere, but in particular, those relating to the Pacific regions. Secret treaties, bickerings and bargains have been relegated to the scrap heap in favor of the new open, frank, fair discussion of all sides of a controversy. When President Harding brought into the Senate chamber all the treaties, notes and reports of the plenary sessions of the armament conference he sounded the death knell of those secret agreements of skilled diplomats which did so much to bring on the recent world war. From henceforth the people of a nation are to have a share in determining the obligations which their country's foreign policy necessitates. The Armament Conference wrought well because it worked earnestly to achieve a few, simple ends.

China went into the Armament Conference at Washington with little to lose and much to gain. Politically her government was divided, financially it was deeply in debt, and economically she was working in the shadow of a Japanese menace. She had repudiated the Versailles Treaty as incompatible with her sovereignty as a nation, she had lost Shantung and Kiaochow, and she still smarted under the sting of those Twenty-one Demands.

China emerged from the Conference with promise of the immediate return of Shantung, rightfully hers and an integral part of the nation; the return of the Kiaochow leasehold and resolutions guaranteeing the principle of the Open Door and providing for removal of foreign troops and postoffices. In addition, Japan had withdrawn the most hated of the Twenty-one Demands, Group V. China was at the mercy of the great powers of the world assembled in Washington and she should congratulate herself on getting a square deal from them.

The long-awaited and quite unexpected agreement to return Shantung overshadows other gains from the Conference in the minds of the educated classes in China. This is the most tangible and material good obtained and its accomplishment can be carefully watched and accurately determined. But the resolutions regarding extraterritorial rights, foreign troops, foreign postoffices and preferential rights in trade are scarcely second in importance because of their far-reaching effect on China's dealings with other nations. China must shake off

* This article was awarded first prize in the annual essay competition held by the *Weekly Review* in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

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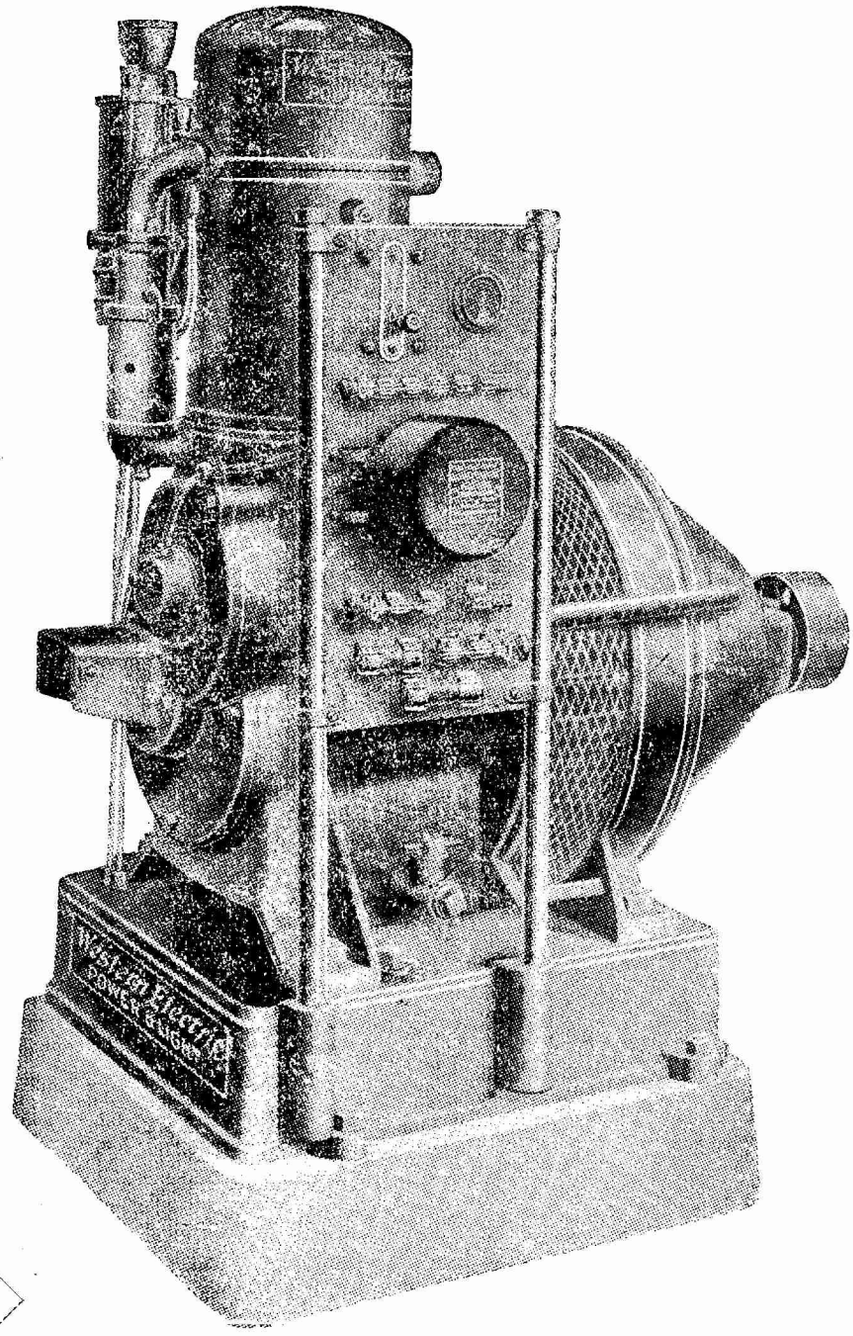

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the last remnant of economic isolation and prepare with all her strength to take her place in the industrial family of nations. The results of the Armament Conference have given her the necessary safeguards and diplomatic machinery to accomplish this. She herself must provide the energy and endurance to make them effective. Without national unity China will continue to be the helpless prey of exploiting nations.

The return of Shantung is beset with some difficulties but a little care and patience will prevent any friction. Japan has shown her good faith in making the agreement by carrying out the initial steps of the transfer. Already Japanese troops are being withdrawn to be replaced by Chinese troops. It cannot be denied that during her occupation of Shantung Japan made many improvements in properties. It is not unreasonable that China should pay for these even though this might delay the complete return of the railway and adjacent properties.

China is to pay Japan 54 million gold marks plus an added amount for improvements before the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway is entirely in Chinese control. China is to give treasury notes secured by the railway. Further provisions are that a Japanese subject is to be the traffic manager and expert accountant, working under a Chinese managing director. In other words China acquires bare title to the road at once with full possession to be added when the financial terms can be met. The Chinese treasury is in no condition to stand the strain of heavy payments at present, but there are no longer any legal barriers to prevent her ultimate possession of the railway in question.

Though an independent nation China has not had the power to make her own tariff schedules and rates. An inadequate tariff has for some time crippled the national revenue and helped keep Chinese finances in a bad condition. The conference provided a remedy. The powers have sanctioned a tariff raise to 5 percent with an eventual increase to 12½ percent. Meanwhile, a surtax of 2½ percent may be levied on certain commodities. This is an important forward step for China as her imports are mounting daily and she needs not only the extra revenue but the protection which a higher tariff affords her small but growing industries. As soon as she becomes fully able to handle all her affairs with thoroughness and dispatch she will make her own tariff rates. Until then the increase agreed upon will stimulate her trade.

The principle of the Open Door giving equal rights in trade to all nations was affirmed and specifically agreed to by all the powers trading with China. Japan should not be unwilling to adhere to this principle for, by reason of her proximity to China, she profits relatively more than other countries by equal trade privileges. Customs, extraterritorial rights and the return of leased properties are things that commissions can deal with intelligently but the enforcement of equality in trade is very difficult. The Open Door has again been strongly indorsed by the Armament Conference (indeed, there never has been serious objection to the general policy) but strength on the part of China and forebearance on the part of other nations will be needed to prevent its early violation. As the competition for raw materials and markets in China becomes keener among the United States, Great Britain and Japan, China may have to hold the door open with her own hands. She must stand firm against any further trade concessions should any foreign power be tempted to demand them.

The four Root points applicable to China were embodied in Conference resolutions. There was a declaration of a general abandonment of all spheres of influence in China, respect for the territorial integrity of that country was assured, the eventual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights was approved and future tariff autonomy was agreed to. Japan gave up some special rights in Manchuria and stated that foreigners would be allowed to trade freely in Kiachow.

The gradual elimination of foreign postoffices was another point which China scored at the Conference. The postoffices of a nation have always been held as a symbol of independence and complete sovereignty. It is a step forward for China. Commissions were ordered appointed to investigate concessions to foreigners and consular jurisdiction. As a pledge that extraterritorial rights should gradually be done away with in China, England restores Weihaiwei and France agreed to give up Kwanchouwen.

One of the three great objectives of the Conference, according to Senator Lodge, was aid to China which would help her to secure a real independence. Through the Shantung Agreement and the Nine-Power Treaty relative to China and numerous resolutions affecting her this objective has been attained. Not in completeness, which was impossible, but in large measure, China has been given aid by which she can eventually stand alone. All that the powers could reasonably have been expected to do for China they have done. They have succeeded in providing for the removal of most

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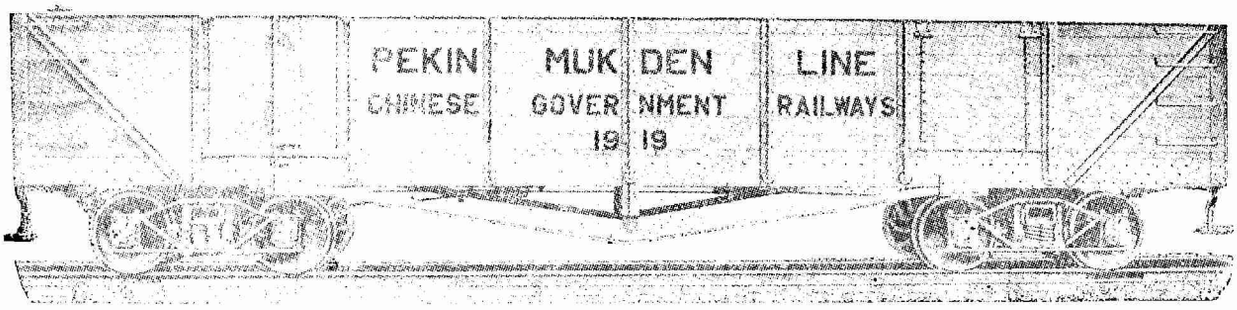

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of the benumbing restrictions which foreign countries had placed upon her.

Perhaps fully as important as these material advantages, the Armament Conference also cleared the diplomatic air for China. A wholesome international public opinion was set up concerning the treatment China did and did not deserve. It will no longer be possible to exploit the resources of that country without her voluntary consent. Japan has come into the open and given a frank declaration of her honorable intentions toward China. She would scarcely dare to repudiate the promises made in the presence of the other powers in Washington. The world now knows the grievances and troubles of China and has shown a marked willingness to apply the best remedies it knows. China has been brought into the limelight of a searching publicity which will scrutinize not only her own actions but also those of the great trading nations of the world. Her salvation now rests largely in her own hands.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, June 22, to Wednesday, June 28, 1922.)

Events are happening in China with such breath taking rapidity that it is difficult to estimate the relative importance of them to the welfare of the country and to the present movements for reunification, the abolition of the tuchunate, the disbandment of the army, and the other reformation plans. The death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, during the period under review, has taken from China one of her most able and picturesque figures in national and international affairs. The Canton coup of General Chen Chiung-ming, and the flight of Dr. Sun Yat-sen present an event of extreme interest and importance. The mutiny of the Kiangsi troops indicates the grave necessity of the disbandment of the army and its reorganization along more susbstantial and modern lines. The happenings in Peking are multitudinous, all have a bearing on what is to be evolved out of the present situation.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Premier, Chinese Minister to the United States, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and more recently Civil Governor of the province of Kwangtung, and one of the ablest of the leaders of the Southern government, writer, diplomat and statesman, died in a Chinese hospital in Canton on the morning of June 23. His death was attributed to his age and the effect that the last few strenuous months in Canton had had on his physical system. Just prior to his death Dr. Wu handed over the seal of the civil governorship to General Chen Chiung-ming, after having had to escape for his life from the troops of the latter. His passing, most journals note, has been mourned at home and abroad. His recent appointment as Premier of China, under the new regime in Peking, was hoped to solve the problem of the unification of the Northern and Southern governments, and his death leaves a void that cannot be easily filled, since he alone was acceptable to all parties and to all factions. His death came at the end of a brilliant career fraught with disappointment, he having seen the cause of Sun Yat-sen, his immediate associate, almost irretrievably lost.

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Kiangsi province has been in the hands of mutinous soldiers since June 20 and reports of all kinds have eminated from the districts affected telling of lootings and wholesale destruction. Foreign mission stations have been destroyed but foreigners connected with them have apparently escaped uninjured. The troops were a part of the army of General Chen Kuang-yuan military governor of the province, who were defeated by the Cantonese army of Sun Yat-sen. The first news of the outbreak, carried by the *Independent News Service*, under a Hankow date line of June 21, 10 p. m.; reads:

Official information has reached foreign authorities here to the effect that from ten to fifteen thousand Kiangsi troops mutinied yesterday and looted the city of Kianfu, and that the looters afterward started north in the direction of Changshu. Chen Kuang-yuan, former tuchun of Kiangsi province, left Nanchang yesterday upon learning of the abdication of General Tsai Chen-hsun, who telegraphed that he was no longer able to control the situation,

The British gunboat *Cockchaffer* is proceeding to Nanchang to bring out foreigners and the *U. S. Monocacy* will leave for that city as soon as she can take on a supply of coal. This boat will either bring out foreigners or remain there to protect them, as the situation demands.

General Tsai Chen-hsun has sent an urgent telegram to General Wu Pei-fu, asking for aid.

Later information is to the effect that the Nanchang Chamber of Commerce had given the military governor funds with which to pay the soldiers and that the mutiny was being suppressed. This, apparently, did not occur until after several important cities in the province had been practically razed, thousands of Chinese residents killed or wounded, and valuable property either burned or carried away. The last report from the province is to the effect that the military governor is demanding $300,000, $200,000 of which has been pledged and the other $100,000 is being raised.

Canton is presumably quiet for the moment after having experienced military engagements, lootings, and similar happenings occasioned by the return of Chen Chiung-ming's troops. Chen Chiung-ming is in full control of the situation, it is said, with the former officials of the Canton government, seeking refuge outside the territory of the province of Kwangtung. Sun Yat-sen's coup with the assistance of the navy has apparently failed. The Chinese press of Shanghai has reported that Sun has been repudiated by the Chinese navy and is enroute to Shanghai. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has arrived in the city and has given out an interview with regard to conditions in the former seat of her husband's government. The latest dispatch with respect to the Southern situation is one given by *Reuter*, dated Hongkong, June 27, which is as follows:

The Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* reports that the Consul-General has ordered all British subjects at Shameen to be armed in expectation of a second bombardment by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Affairs in Peking have to do with both the pacification of Chang Tso-ling and with the reorganization of the government. On June 23 the execution of the terms of the armistice between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling temporarily ended, the conditions being described thus by a *Reuter Pacific* dispatch from Peking:

The execution of the terms of the armistice have come to a temporary halt owing to General Tso-lin's demand that the Chihli forces should retire as far as Liushowying, the Fengtien troops removing to an equal distance from the Great Wall, the area between becoming a neutral zone.

There is no indication of an actual crisis, but the Chihli forces who would have left the war zone today are remaining

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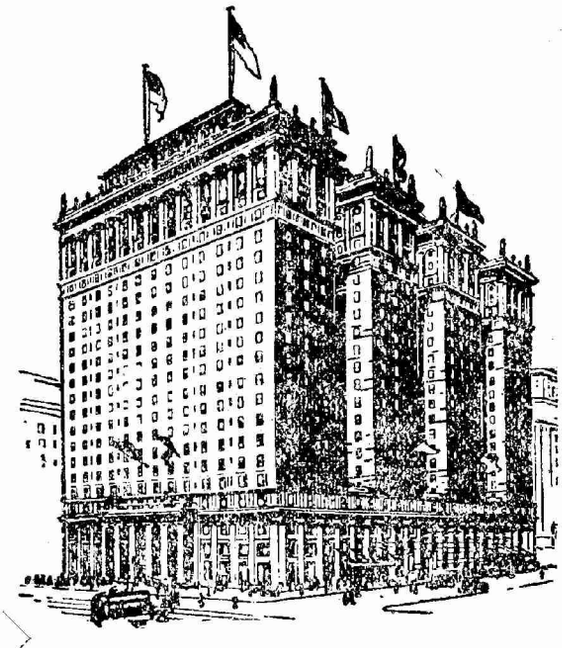

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there, the Chihli leaders apparently not being willing to abandon their strong positions while there is any possibility of the armistice breaking down.

More recent reports indicate that after some bickering both the troops of Wu and Chang decided to withdraw, the latter evacuating Shanhaikwan. The latest dispatch of the *Reuter Pacific* service with regard to the situation, dated June 27, reads:

The withdrawal of troops from the Shanhaikwan area is still proceeding. The Chihli leaders have decided not to occupy Shanhaikwan, but to evacuate their troops as rapidly as rolling-stock is available. Up to yesterday, twenty trains with Chihli soldiers had left the front, but a shortage of cars continues, as General Chang Tso-lin has not yet returned the rolling-stock held by him.

General Wang Chen-ping left the front for Tientsin yesterday. He has announced that he will be prepared to accept the Civil Governorship of Chihli after he has visited General Tsao Kun at Paotingfu.

The command of the Chihli troops at Shanhaikwan has been handed over to General Peng Shou-hsin, Commander of the 15th Division.

General Wang Chan-yuan and Mr. Sun Hsiao-liang were received by the President this morning and congratulated on their valuable service as intermediaries.

General Chao Heng-ti is reported to have informed the Government that he will cooperate in the disbandment of troops. Meanwhile, he is organizing a police force to replace the Northern troops withdrawing from Yochow.

Little or no information is available with regard to the plans of the Old Parliament and the Cabinet situation is being somewhat complicated by the announced intention of Dr. W. W. Yen, acting Premier, to relinquish his post. Dr. Yen, it is said, only accepted the post under pressure from friends and from acting President Li Yuan-hung, for patriotic motives and now finds it impossible to continue.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Great Britain, who is now in Peking, has been appointed chairman of a national finance commission to consider the monetary condition of the government and make plans for its remedying. The vernacular papers of the North are quoted as believing that Dr. Koo's appointment will make it possible to have the Boxer indemnity to the various nations either cancelled or payments suspended for the next five years in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of Peking's finances.

The expected attack on the Chinese troops in Shanghai, reported last week, has not developed, although there is a growing movement for the abolition of the post of defense commissioner of the district, now held by General Ho Feng-lin. The merchants of Shanghai are said to have requested that all troops in the district be disbanded. The *China Press* announced on June 23 that the Defense Commissioner's Yamen would be eliminated and that a Presidential Mandate to this effect would be issued soon. The provincial assembly of Kiangsu has also dispatched a telegram to Peking urging the President and the Cabinet to eliminate the posts and its requisite soldiery. Writing in the *China Press*, Josef W. Hall, the Peking correspondent, deals with this question and others thus, under a June 26 date line:

General Wu Pei-fu does not contemplate the despatch of any military expedition in the direction of Shanghai, although he favors the disbandment of the unneeded garrison there under local auspices.

The Chihli leader's courage is still high, as he believes the various mutinies reported from various sources are merely the death throes of the tuchunal system.

General Wu is now negotiating with representatives of Hunan and Szechuen provinces for the evacuation of Chihli

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troops within their boundaries. In connection with this a threatening situation is developing, as the soldiers demand ten months pay and a bonus for their victory. This money must be forthcoming if disorder is to be averted in the northern provinces.

Chang Tso-lin also continues to be a source of some worry to General Wu, as he is known to have boasted recently that his financial resources would enable him to retrench his recent military misfortunes, and to come out on top.

The Japanese troops stationed in Hankow will depart for home this week, according to a *Reuter Pacific* dispatch, in accordance with the recently announced intention of giving up the garrison there.

Of greatest news importance during the week under review in Japan is the announcement that the Japanese troops in Siberia will be withdrawn in the fall of this year. A combination, of three dispatches by the *Eastern* News Agency, all dated June 24, is given herewith:

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was resolved to carry into effect the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia without further delay. In this connection today's newspapers here write in effect:

"It has come to light that yesterday's Cabinet council definitely decided to carry out independently the evacuation of Japanese troops of Siberia, referring the decision today to the Diplomatic Advisory Board. In view of the fact that a proposition has been presented to the Japanese government by the Chita government in this connection, the former has a mind to negotiate with the latter regarding the execution of the decision.

The War Office, however, having on the whole decided upon the order and method for the evacuation of Japanese contingents to Siberia, is prepared to commence the withdrawal as soon as a time is fixed. The War Office will, it is said first call back the 8th Division stationed in Vladivostock and then the troops at the front by degrees, for the purpose of completing the evacuation of all troops by winter at the latest."

The Foreign Office today published the following: The Japanese Government has decided to evacuate all the Japanese troops from Primorsa Province by the end of October, this year. And as to the protection of life and property of the Japanese residents in that district, the government will take such suitable measures as circumstances may require.

The Diplomatic Advisory Board today accepted and passed the proposed policy of the Japanese government which was resolved upon at the Cabinet Meeting yesterday, that is, to carry into effect the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia without further delay.

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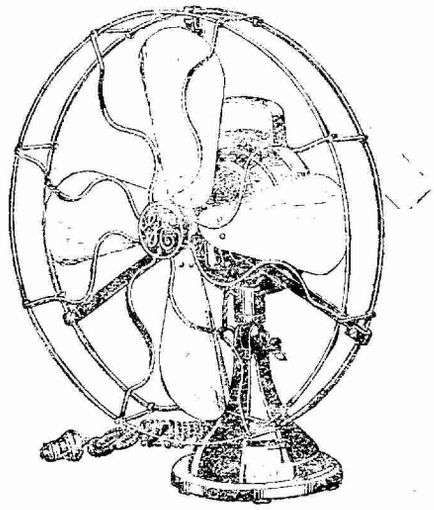

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Who's Who in China

General Hsu Kuo-liang Chief of the Shanghai District Police

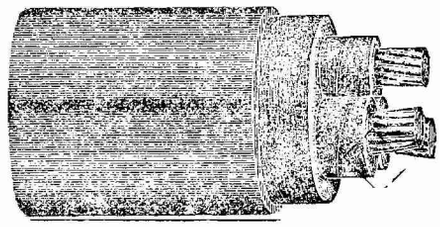
(徐國樑)

The efficiency of the native constabulary of Shanghai, Sungkiang and Woosung have been repeatedly commented upon favorably by both Chinese and foreigners living in or passing through Shanghai. Their present state of efficiency may reasonably be attributed to the excellent training they have been given by General Hsu Kuo-liang, their popular chief.

General Hsu Kuo-liang was born in Tientsin forty-six years ago and has worked his way up from the ranks. After studying in the Tientsin Military College, Hsu entered the literary examinations and emerged with the degree of Sui Tsai (Bachelor), while still in his teens. After serving in the army, he was appointed an inspector of police in the first year of the reign of Hsuan Tung, the last emperor of the Ching (Manchu) dynasty.

After holding varied and numerous positions, Gen. Hsu was appointed director of the Chapei Police Bureau by President Yuan Shi-kai. Seeing that he carried out his duties conspicuously and in a very capable manner, President Yuan promoted Hsu, chief of the Shanghai, Sungkiang and Woosung Native Constabulary on August 8, 1914, with the rank of lieutenent-general. On May 26, 1915, the fourth class order of the Chiaho decoration was conferred upon General Hsu, on August 8 the fourth class Wenfu decoration, and in the following month he received the fifth class Order of Merit. He was then promoted major general and later full general.

President Feng Kuo-chang appointed General Hsu, High Assistant Official concurrently with his



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21-190

duties in Shanghai, while General Yang Shen-teh, then Military Governor (Tuchun) of Chekiang, and General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, and the Civil Governor of Chekiang appointed Hsu their high adviser.

In making a report to Peking after inspecting all the provincial and district stations, Chi Yao-ling, then Civil Governor of Kiangsu, mentioned General Hsu as being one of the bravest, most efficient, most honest and most industrious officials in his province.

Further decorations have during the past few years been heaped upon General Hsu, including the second class Wenfu (for bravery), second class Chiaho, second class Tashou Chiaho, fourth class Order of Merit, second class Paokuang Chiaho and the second class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho.

General Hsu is well liked by those living within his jurisdiction and the many reforms which he has introduced here while in office are greatly appreciated by the people. As an administrator, Hsu Kuo-liang is one of the best in China and as a police official he is second to none.

Chinese Women to Help in Mosquito Campaign

More than forty Chinese women met at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, Friday, June 29, at 5 o'clock. There were present the foreign members of the committee handling the campaign, in addition to members of the Shanghai Chinese Women's Club.

Dr. Fearn presided over the meeting and following tea a discussion took place on the mosquito, following its life cycle from the egg, larvae, to the full grown mosquito. The Chinese women were very enthusiastic about taking part in the campaign and much can be gained with their help.

In addition to passing out suggestions to fight the pest, and prevent its development demonstrations were held showing effective ways to rid the homes and premises of large numbers. If constant care and attention is given to the few simple rules, within a short time all mosquitos can be entirely eliminated.

Among those present at the tea were the following: Mrs. T. C. Chu, president of the Shanghai Women's Club; Mrs. S. M. Woo, chairman of the Health Committee of the club, assisted by Mrs. C. Y. Nien, and Mrs K. S. Lee; Mrs. R. Y. Mei, Mrs. L. Chen; Mrs. C. V. Li; Mrs. Siao; Mrs. T. T. Wang; Mrs. K. H. Chen; Miss Chen Mei Yu; Miss Mayling Soong; Miss Alene Tong; Mrs. Fong Sec; Mrs. H. C. Mei, Dr. Phoebe Stone, Dr. Mary Stone and others.

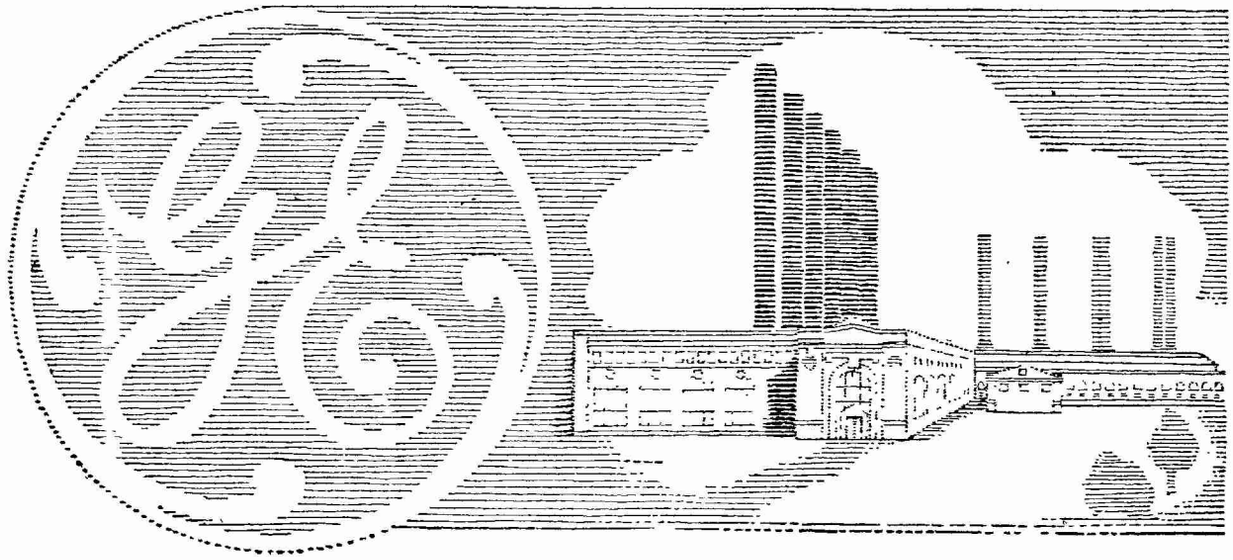
Men and Events

B. C. Haile, agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the Far East, has returned from a short business trip to South China, Hongkong and Manila.

Dr. D. E. Ford of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, is in Shanghai this week enroute to America on furlough. Dr. Ford will sail on the *s. s. President Madison*, formerly *Bay State*

Tom Lake, representative of the Union Oil Company in the Far East, who has been in Shanghai for the last week or so, is planning to depart at an early date for North China.

J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, Peking, is planning to depart on Sunday, July 2, for America on a short business trip. He will leave on the *s. s. President Madison*, formerly *Bay State*.



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11-69

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Hin Wong, Canton representative of the *Weekly Review* and vice-president of the Press Congress of the World representing China, who has been in the United States since the Washington Conference, is reported to have sailed for his home in Canton on June 24, to resume his work there.

Members of the California Glee Club were entertained at a tea and reception at the home of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Arnold, 114 Kiachow Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, June 30, at 4:30 o'clock. Members of the California Club in China were present.

Miss Amy Smith and Miss Dorothy Jenks, in charge of the publicity work of the Southern Division of the Y. W. C. A. in America, recenly arrived in Shanghai, enroute to Canton. While here they were guests of honor at a tea and reception given by Miss Florence Brown, hostess for the Y. W .C. A. in China.

Howard Bucknell, Jr, U. S. Vice-Consul, who goes to Changsha to the American Consulate, returned to Shanghai this week after a short furlough at his home in Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Bucknell was married while in America to Miss Lucy Barrow Taylor of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell are stopping at the Astor House.

R. P. Tenney, U. S. Consul and Mixed Court Assessor, will leave on Sunday, July 2, for Canton to take charge of the U. S. Consulate there. Mr. Tenney was guest of honor at a dinner last week tendered by the American Bar Association, at which representatives of the British, French, and Italian bars, and consular officials were present.

According to an announcement. Admiral Strauss, commander of the Asiatic Fleet will go to Japan on Friday, June 29, to meet Edwin S. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who is enroute to China with the Annapolis Class which held its reunion in Tokio this year. The party is due at Yokohama on July 2, and following a trip through Japan will arrive at Nagasaki, July 14. They expect to reach Shanghai about July 19.

Telly H. Koo, Ph. D. Harvard, who acted as private secretary to Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze at the Washington Conference, has been granted the exclusive right to translate into the Chinese language the new book by Dr. Westel W. Willoughby entitled. *"China at the Conference—a Report."* Dr. Willoughby's book, is the first complete report on the Washington Conference to reach the Far East. It consists of more than 400 pages of material and was published by the Johns Hopkins Press.

Diplomas were conferred on twelve Chinese girls who graduated from the McTyeire High School, on Wednesday, June 28. Graduating exercises were held in the Moore Memorial Hall, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, with Miss Martha E. Pyle, principal of the school, presiding, supported by Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Southwestern University, K. T. Yang, representing the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Bishop L. J. Birney and others. Several addresses were made by the members of the class and Dr. Kuo. Some of the girls plan to go to America to continue their education in Western colleges.

First prize in the annual essay competition held by the *Weekly Review* at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, was awarded this year to Eugene W. Sharp, a senior student whose home is at Oklahoma City, Okla. Second prize was awarded to P. Y. Chien, of Tientsin, China. Mr. Chien was formerly editor of the *Social Welfare* at Tientsin, but is now taking a special course in journalism at the University of Missouri. The judges in the competition were Hon. L. C. Dyer, a member of the House of Representatives and M. A. Oudin, vice president of the International General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

According to word received the *s. s, Henderson.* is expected to arrive in Shanghai about July 17, bringing the party of members of the Annapolis class of 1881, from Tokio, where they held the reunion of the class this year. In the party are Secretary of the Navy Denby, accompanied by Mrs. Denby and their two children. Mr. and Mrs. Denby made the trip from Norfolk, coming by way of the Panama Canal, as did also Commodore Lloyd Bankson, accompanied by his niece, Miss Agnes Means of Washington and Commander Anderson of Washington. Others boarded the ship at San Diego, California. In the party are thirty ladies making the trip.

Statistics have been furnished regarding the number of motor cars in the various countries of the world, and show America to be leading in the list. In the United States, according to the report, are 83 percent of the lot, or 10,505,660. Mexico is the foremost market for American motor cars in the world. The imports to her exceeding all other countries. Great Britain has 497,582 motor vehicles. In China with her small amount of improved road miles on which to travel, there is a large percentage, boasting of

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 12. (105)

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Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 13. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, July 27. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 10. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Apus, Shanghai, June 30. (5)
West Ivan, S'hai, July 20. (5)

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For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, July 16. (1)
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Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 27. (1)

From Portland
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Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 23. (10)
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8,000 motor vehicles. At the present time there are only 500 improved miles in roads and city streets, in China according to the report. However, there is marked advancement being shown in this line.

Considerable time has been spent in discussing and passing resolutions pertaining to the abolishment of opium and drugs in China, and more than 300 members met last Saturday, June 24, to bring about some definite results. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, presided. Others in charge were: the Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Miss Frances W. Wang, C. H. Han, F. W. Rawlinson and Y. F. Lin. Resolutions were passed urging the Chinese government (1) to prohibit the importation of strychnine and caffeine; (2) to resume and increase the Customs reward to opium informants; and (3) to ask the authorities of the International Settlements to employ the Chinese regulation of reward in respect of opium prohibition.

The Fourth of July celebration this year will include a more elaborate program than heretofore outlined by Americans in Shanghai, according to the program framed at the present time. One of the features of the day will be a display of daylight fireworks during the lawn supper to be given at the Race Course, following the baseball game between Shanghai and a picked Navy team, and tennis match, between the California tennis representatives and Shanghai. A series of tableaux illustrating the United States at different periods in its history, will be given by children from the American School. The opening event of the day will be the flag raising by the American Boy Scouts at the American Consulate, with Consul General E. S. Cunningham presiding. Following, a reception will be held at the Consulate, and later at the American Club. The Columbia Country Club will hold their celebration the previous night at the club, July 3.

News from Central China

To manifest his intention to follow in General Li Yuan-hung's program for the abolition of Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns, General Wu Pei-fu has order the Chief of Staff of the Hankow headquarters of the Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan, to wind up that establishment and all attached revenue offices. The withdrawal of the Lianghu

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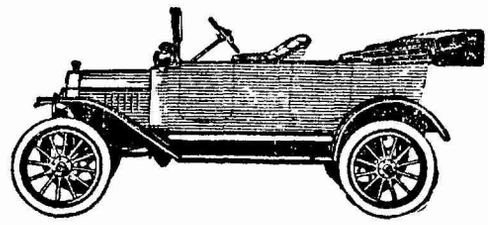

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21-196

Inspector-General's office is the initiative step toward the eventual abolition of Tuchunate in China.

The Union Jack Club of Ichang was opened on May 29 by Admiral MacLaughlan, C. B., who went to Ichang on board the H. M. S. *Bee*. Hitherto there has been no place where men of the British Navy could foregather, hence the club will be of great benefit to them. British firms having agencies there have contributed very liberally to the needs of the club. A piece of ground was secured next to the British Consulate and a beautiful building has been erected.

The water mark on the upper Yangtze at this time of the year is very low, and at Ichang the record river mark is falling below 16 feet, 2 inches with water continuing to fall. This is now a very busy harbor, and about twenty steamers and gunboats are usually in port at Ichang. Freighters of different foreign and Chinese steamers plying between Ichang and Chungking are now cancelling some of their sailings, as business in that part of the river is now declining.

A large consignment of opium shipped at Changsha was seized in Hankow where the packages were being transhipped for steamer to Shanghai. The drug was packed in cases which were marked as containing fire-crackers. The whole consignment was then removed to the Custom House for inspection, when it was discovered that each case of firecrackers contained many packages of opium, 200 packages in all weighing two piculs and some thirty catties of opium. The seizure was made on the steamer *Siangtan*.

The fighting in Kiangsi has been voluntarily called off by General Li Lieh-chun although newspapers from Nanchang carried reports of fighting up to June 12. The change of attitude of the Canton government is largely responsible for the sudden halt of Li Lieh-chun's movements in invading Kiangsi. Measures of mediations are being taken to effect a truce whereby all military operations on both sides shall be ceased pending the negotiations between Peking and Canton.

That the Yangtze Valley is of paramount importance in the ultimate reunification of China, is the gist of a telegram to Wuchang from General Wu Pei-fu, who instructed General Hsiao Yao-nan to take steps to reconcile southern elements on the Yangtze. Accordingly, retired Kuomintang leaders were called into a conference at Wuchang, where it was decided that they should undertake to visit the southern and Yangtze provinces to remove all friction lurking in the situation.

The American and British Volunteer Companies of Hankow had a very interesting shoot at the French range last Sunday morning, each being represented by a team of six. The struggle was very well balanced and resulted in a lead to the British team at 250 metres by nine points. At the 200 metres, the Americans pulled up, and led before the last detail by 25 points. In the last detail, however, the British made this up and won by a final score of 1,665 to 1,625 against the American team.

Members of the British Chamber of Commerce and the British Municipal Council entertained members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at dinner at the Victoria Hall on Thursday evening. Speeches were made by F. C. R. Keed, of the Municipal Council, T. J. Fisher, Chairman of the British Chamber, T. S. Wan, chairman of the Chinese Chamber, as well as other British and Chinese merchants present. The outstanding sentiments expressed were the cordial relations which had always existed between Chinese and British business circles.

The steamer *Tungwo* of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, when proceeding from Ichang to Hankow early last Sunday morning was fired on by a party on the northern bank of the River at Mopanshih Rocks, forty miles above Hankow. A good number of shots were fired, but there were no casualties and no damage. It was too dark to see who attacked the ship, but according to the only passenger on board, the firing took place before dawn, and it is conjectured that a band of robbers on the bank mistook the steamer for a junk which they wanted to plunder.

In a statement to the foreign press, G. G. Warren, of the Wesleyan Mission at Changsha, and chairman of the Chinese-Foreign Committee of Famine Relief in Hunan, outlined the famine relief work done in seventy counties in Hunan during the past year of the $665,000 received during the period, $200,000 has been specially earmarked for road construction in Hunan, while $465,000 was given for general distribution in famine stricken counties. The American Red Cross road plan for Hunan is now progressing well under the committee headed by J. E. Baker.

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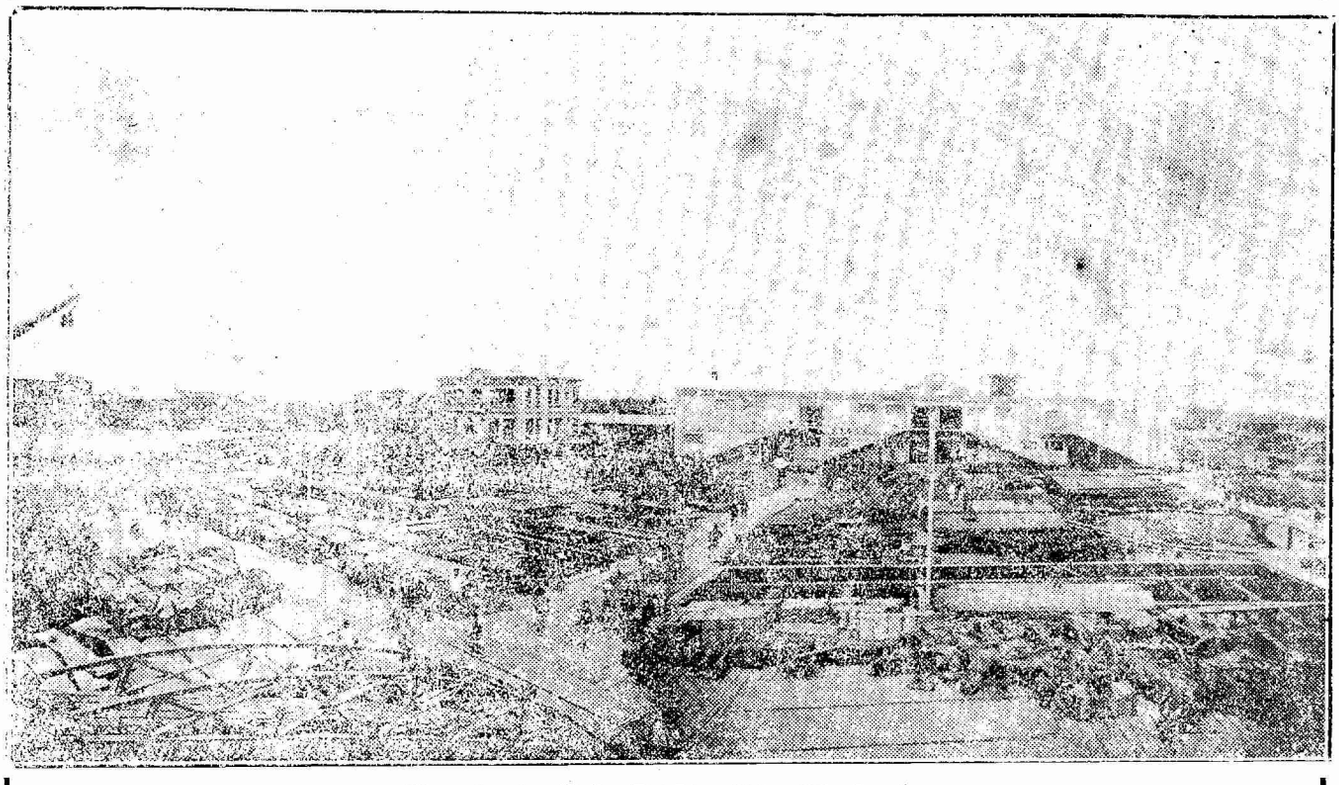

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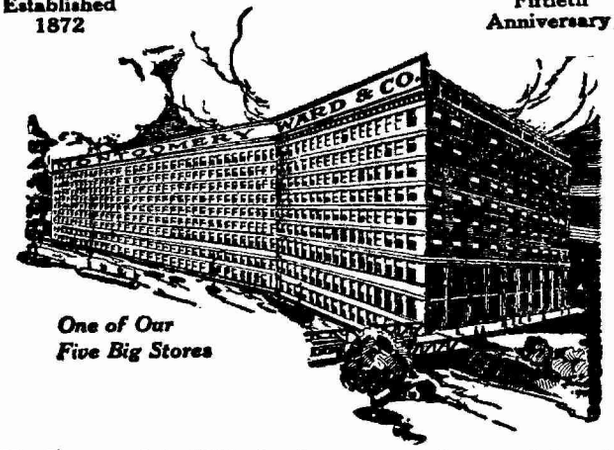

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The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Nanchang entertained General Tsai Chen-hsun, Commander of Chihli forces sent to reinforce Kiangsi troops, upon his arrival at Nanchang on June 14. The chamber committee informed that recently bandits in Kiangsi have been somewhat rampant, and local robbers are also becoming very threatening. The General was again informed that the export of Kiangsi rice to other provinces mostly under official protection is the cause of high price of rice in Kiangsi, and he was urged to remedy the situation.

Reuter states that it is reported from Yunnanfu that General Tang Chi-yao has announced that he has no objection to the restoration of the Old Parliament and the reinstatement of General Li Yuan-hung to Presidency, since these steps are in harmony with the view he has been expressing for months past. He feels, however, that the actual unification of China is still some distance off, and cannot in the meanwhile commit himself until he has learned what views are held by General Li Yuan-hung and others who are seeking to bring these projects into being.

The First Division of Honan Troops that were sent by General Wu Pei-fu to reinforce Tuchun Chen Kuang-yuan's troops in Kiangsi against Li Lieh-chun's invasion, have come down from the north as far as Siaokan near Hankow. The division is advised by Kiangsi authorities to halt there instead of proceeding to Kiangsi, which is taken to indicate that the situation in Kiangsi is not so pressing now. Although large blocks of Chihli troops are now in Kiangsi to rescue the position of Tuchun Chen, the situation in Kiangsi is reported to have come into a status of peaceful negotiations.

The change of commencement exercises of Boone University from January to June will be effected this year, the baccalaureate Sunday being scheduled on June 18. The commencement program will include a church parade followed by the dedication of a church flag presented to Boone University by Judge Buffington of Pittsburg, who visited Boone last autumn. In the absence of acting president, A. M. Sherman in America on furlough, R. A. Kemp of the university faculty, has resumed charge of the university until the return from America of Dr. A. A. Gilman, president of Boone University.

Indicative of the approaching reunion between North and South China is the support and encouragement now being given to Li Yuan-hung by the hitherto independent southwestern provinces that have until now held themselves aloof from North China politics and withheld their recognition of the Peking administration, according to the *Independent News Agency* of Hankow. Szechuen, Hunan, Yunnan and Kweichow have already telegraphed to President Li Yuan-hung congratulating him on his presidential career and expressing their sincerity and willingness to abide with the findings of responsible parties of Peking and Canton in reunifying the nation.

An assiduous attempt is being made by General Wu Pei-fu to appeal to Southern leaders so that they may come to terms in arranging the reunion of the country. General Wu Pei-fu has sent telegrams to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chen Chiung-ming and General Li Lieh-chun, in which General Wu urged Dr. Sun and General Chen to bury former grudges against the Peking and compromise on terms of reunification of China. General Li Lieh-chun was persuaded to stop his military operations against Kiangsi, which might hinder the present prospect for reunifying China. General Li Lieh-chun is reported to have ceased hostilities in Kiangsi pending the outcome of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's change of attitude in regard to Peking.

The mission station of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Lusham, Honan, was looted and burned by bandits on June 5, Monday. The few soldiers in the city mutinied and about 4,000 bandits entered the city. The robbers smashed the gates to the mission station, and carried away or destroyed everything, and afterward they set fire to the building. Mr. and Mrs. F Fredricksen together with their baby were captured, and released in one day, but Miss Staurseth was held four days for ransom, and then unconditionally released. An urgent telegram was sent to the Honan governor informing him of the looting and of the dangers that missionary interests are exposed to urging him to despatch at once 2,000 troops for their protection.

There is now a big slump in the freight and passenger fares in the Upper Yangtze shipping, keen competition among some fourteen steamers for the trade with Szechuen having caused a sharp reduction in all rates. The freight and passenger rates have declined to such an extent that many steamers find the receipts not sufficient to pay the coal bill for each trip. Several steamers have suspended sailings

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for the time being, while others have dropped some of their sailings because of the difficulty of getting a shipload of cargo even at reduced rates. The slump did not come until early this summer, before which several foreign steamers had a chance to make money. There are now over twenty steamers on the Ichang-Chungking run, most of which belong to foreign companies.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, one of the Chinese People's Delegates to the Washington Conference, has been visiting Hankow since June 14, when he arrived from Kaifengfu and was met at the station by a large crowd of students and representatives. A series of interesting lectures on the issues of the Washington Conference, and especially on the Shantung question, were delivered by Dr. Yui at various meeting at the Hankow Y. M. C. A., the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association, Boone University of Wuchang, and other organizations. Dr. Yui will shortly visit Changsha in company with H. A. Wilbur of the Y. M. C. A. National Commitee, who has come to Hankow to meet Dr. David Yui. At Kaifeng Dr. Yui also delivered a series of lectures to officials and troops under the auspices of Tuchun Feng Yu-hsiang.

Hunan is again divided into two hostile camps, one under Chen Chia-yao and Tan Yen-kai and the other headed by Commander Chao Heng-ti, who is a protege of General Wu Pei-fu. Considerable troops are being amassed in southern Hunan by General Chen Chia-yao who, with the backing of General Tan Ten-kai, is starting an independence movement at Chenchow with the view of undermining and overthrowing Chao Heng-ti's influence in Changsha. The seriousness of the situation is borne out by the fact that General Wu Pei-fu bas sent several telegrams to Tuchun Hsiao of Wuchang asking him to watch the development of politics in Hunan, and devise means of maintaining Chao Heng-ti in position. General Chang Fu-lai, Wu Pei-fu's representative at Yochow on the Hupeh-Hunan region, has wired to General Wu asking for permission to call back to Hunan the Chihli troops of the 25th division recently sent to Chinwangtao to fight Chang Tso-lin. An American Presbyterian missionary at Chenchow reports that there was a terrible explosion in the city on June 6.

Hankow, June 18, 1922.

Week's News Summary

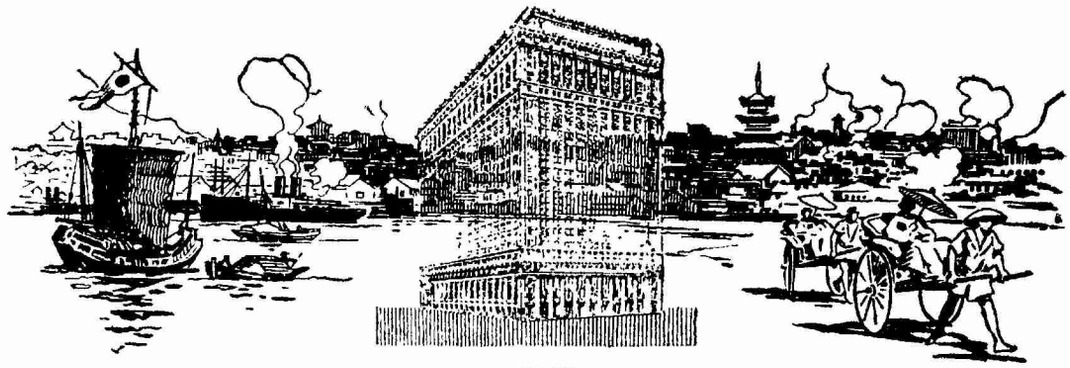
GENERAL

June 22. London dispatch says South Irish elections run steadily against the Republic and show advantages of proportional representation.——London report says standing committee has ordered bill to be reported unamended to House of Commons authorizing payments not exceeding £950,000 to meet calls on Anglo-Persian Oil Company.——New York report announces invention of new wireless searchlight by Marconi.——Annual report of Canadian Government Merchant Marine shows deficit of more than $8,000,000.——French are applying Boxer Indemnity to Repayment in Banque Industrielle, according to Paris report.

June 23. Cable dispatch from Washington says Judge Lobingier of U. S. Court for China is exonerated from charges lodged against him by Shanghai attorney and plans to return to China in July.——Washington report says U. S. Ship Subsidy Bill is delayed for six months.

June 24. Canton report announces death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who led in forming Republic, at age of seventy-eight.——England's War Hero, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, is murdered with reaction expected in Ireland as result.——One result of the coal war in America is thirty persons believed killed in fight between union and non-union miners in Illinois.

June 25 Latest Tokio dispatch says Japanese will evacuate Siberia in autumn Vladivostok falling to Chita.——Berlin dispatch says Foreign Minister, Dr. Rathenau is assassinated.——Washington report says Venus is possibly inhabited by human beings and communication with planetary neighbors by wireless may be possible within short time, says U. S. Scientist.——The Conference for the Limitation of Arms at Washington is reported as costing U. S. currency $252,002, according to statement issued by President Harding to the Senate.——Paris dispatch says Chamber has voted for eighteen months' period of military service.



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The Opportunity Editor

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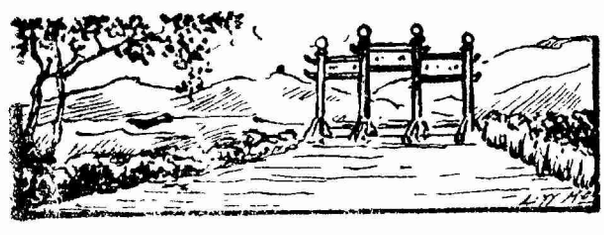
June 26. Further trouble is expected with union men and non-union men in coal war raging in Middle West.——Paris dispatch says agreement is said to have been reached on scheme of reconstruction.——London dispatch says new Bishop for China, the Rev. Mowll, is consecrated at Westminister Abbey.——William Rockefeller, brother of John D., died leaving estate approximated at G. $200,000,000.——Tokio dispatch says Four Power Treaty is approved by the Prince Regent and the Privy Council.

June 27. Tokio dispatch says Attaman Semenoff, reported Bolshevik leader, arrives Japan enroute to China.——Washington dispatch says Harding tells Philippine Independence Commission it is not yet time for independence.——Tokio dispatch says South Manchurian Railway pays 10 percent dividend.

June 28. Paris dispatch says Germany is to help rebuild France, the scheme including electric works, railways, tunnels, ports and canals.——Owing to heavy consumption of oil in Japan about 100,000 tons from America and 350,000 tons from the South Seas are imported annually.——Russian delegation arrived at the Hague, according to The Hague dispatch.



Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week was again lifeless and the net change in values has been insignificant. Nearly all the business was done in the exchanges and no straight buying or selling has been reported.

Regarding the crop outlook throughout the principal growing centers, we again have the pleasure of reporting still another favorable week for the progress of the crop. The "tap root" is well down in the soil, which is generally considered a favorable sign, and the farmers are satisfied with the prevailing conditions.

As to the future course of the market, it will continue to be governed by the future outlook of the world markets, and chiefly by the progress of the corps. The critical months of July and August are still ahead of us, and the trade's attention will be centered not only on weather conditions, but also on possible damage from Insects, Bollweevil, etc. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations the progress of the corps in the American, Indian and the China Cotton Belts (and the peace possibilities) will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes. Mid-American have again made a new high level for the year, spot cotton having touched gold cents 23-30.

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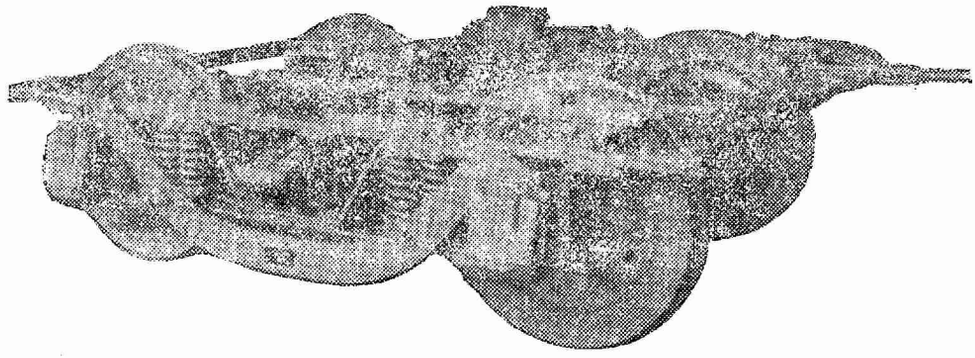

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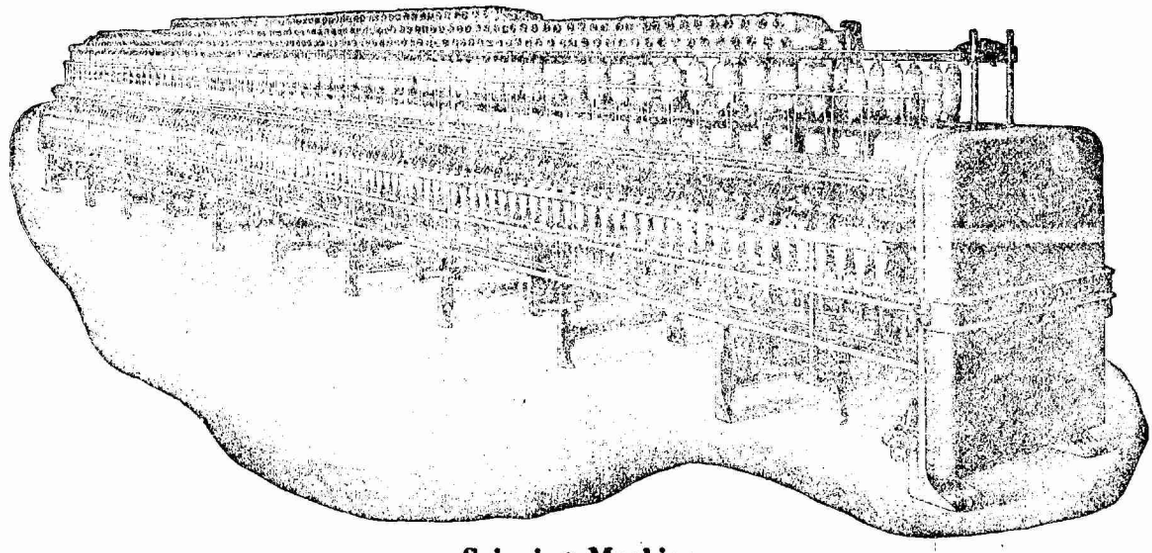

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Liverpool, June 22, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	13.59	Pence
„ „ July	13.14	„
„ „ October	12.80	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 22, 1922.

New York Market:—

July	22.38	Cents
October	22.38	„
December	22.19	„
January	22.08	„
March	21.92	„
Spot	22.90	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 22, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps.	525	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	389	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„	463	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	Tls.	35.50
Tungchow October/November	„	32.00
Shanghai Spot	„	33.00
Shanghai October/November	„	29.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	33.00
Taichong Spot	„	33.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

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BRANCH OFFICES
AND REPRESENTATIVES IN

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Buenos Aires, Argentina
Calcutta, India
Christiania, Norway
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Havana, Cuba
London, England
Montreal, Canada
Milan, Italy
Mexico City, Mexico
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Sao Paula, Brazil
Shanghai, China
Santiago, Chile
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
St. John's, Newfoundland
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CABLE ADDRESS: CONSTECO, NEW YORK

Cable Codes: Consolidated Steel Corporation, Western Union, A B C Fifth Edition Improved, Scott's 10th Edition, Bently's Complete Phrase, Lieber's

21-205

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, June 20, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928.....100.10
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ...100.50
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....114½
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....107.¾
New York City		4¼	1965.....107
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common			17
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			8¼

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: The market remains practically unchanged since our last report, with only a few bales reported, on the basis of Taels 1240 for Blue Elephant. The daily advancing European Exchange has put a stop to business from that end. American Exporters do not feel inclined to pay the present high prices asked for Chinas, especially in view of the easier prices and nearerde liveries of Japans.

Tsatlees: Prices are still too high to interest buyers. With firm orders in hand concessions could probably be obtained.

Tussahs: A few bales of Best Chops changed hands at Taels 745. Otherwise the market remains unaltered.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

150 B/s	China Steam Filatures	Comet grade	12/21	X-1	Tls. 1210
60 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Centaure grade	12/22	X-1	,, 1290
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Blue Elephant	12/22	X-1	,, 1240
110 ,,	Meinchow	Peony	11/13	1-2	,, 1200
95 ,,	Shantung	Filature House	13/15	1	,, 1200
20 ,,	Tsatlees	K. K. Mars		1	,, 935

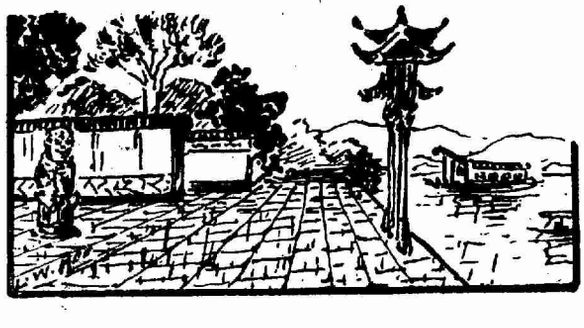
Shipment up to June 20, 1922.

	Season 1922/1923	Season 1921/1922
White Steam Filatures..	155 B/s	335 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	— ,,	35 ,,
White Silks	— ,,	55 ,,
Yellow Silks	78 ,,	112 ,,
Tussahs	35 ,,	272 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a moderate demand, chiefly for low grades. The stock is about 2500 Bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to June 8th 1922)		259,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	144,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	228,000 ,,



Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 28th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has moved within comparatively narrow limits during the past week, and to-day's quotation of 36½d. both ready and forward is the same as this day last week. The market is reported quiet and steady with China buying.

Locally the exchange market has ruled steady, the official T/T. rate on London remaining unchanged throughout at 3/6⅛d.

An undertone of firmness has been noticeable until to-day, but although a few Franc and Gold Dollar Bills have been placed, business in regard to Imports and Exports is still very small, and the chief support to the market is again to be traced to the operations of Gold dealers. A different tone prevails to-day, there being a good demand on the part of Chinese for sterling, with the result that the market closes easier with the following rates obtainable, T/T on London 3/6⅞d., on New-York 78⅝.

The New-York/London rate is quoted at 441⅝ and London/Paris at 52.75

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 32,011,000 an increase of Tls. 4,986,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 33,770,000 an increase of $ 690,000

Estimated value Tls. 56,325,000 as against Tls. 52,247,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thurs. June 22	Friday June 23	Sat. June 24	Mon. June 26	Tuesday June 27	Wed. June 28
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/5.981	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/6¾	3/6¾	3/6¾	3/6¾	3/6¾	3/6¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
T/T India	268.750	270¾	270¾	270¾	270¾	270¼	269¾
T/T France	853.461	905	915	920	925	935	935
T/T N. Y.	77.731	78⅛	78¼	78	77⅝	78	78¼
T/T H'kong	73.490	73⅛	73⅛	73½	73⅛	73⅛	73½
T/T Japan	61.423	61¼	61¼	61¼	61⅛	61	61¼
T/T Batavia	206.365	208	208	208	208	208	208¼
T/T Straits	66.808	66	66	66	66	66	66
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/8.481	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/8.981	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	903.461	955	965	970	975	985	985
4m/s N.Y. Le.	81.731	82¼	82¼	82	81¾	82	82¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	83	82¾	82⅛	82¼	82⅛	82¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 26	June 27	June 28
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35¾	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
	G. $.70⅜	G. $.70⅜	G. $. 70½	G. $. 70½	G $. 70	G. $. 70
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 296.80	Tls. 296.20	Tls. 296.00	Tls. 296.20	Tls. 296.20	Tls. 296.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111. 0	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71 6125	71.6375	71 65	71.675	71.5375	71.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	6%	4½%	5%	6%	6%	7½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		3%	London on Paris T/T 52.75
Bank of France rate of discount		4½%	London on Germany T/T 155
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	2½%	New York on London T/T 441⅝
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2½%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2¼%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/0
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/2

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, May 30, to June 2, 1922)

Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Jeseric, from U. S. A., May 8.

Velvets Silk	Catties	25
Iron Bars	Pls.	2,103
Grease	,,	382
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	589
Paints, Unclassed	,,	41
Tobacco Leaf	,,	3,634
Oil, Colza	Galls.	5 000
,, Lubricating	,,	64 275
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000
Leather, Artificial	Pcs.	2
Machines, Calculating	,,	4
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	175,529

S. S. Tydeus, from U. S. A., May 9.

Brocades, White	Pcs.	210
Oilcloth	,,	2,352
Motor-cars	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	30
Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	1,080
Iron Tubes	,,	40
Fruits, Dried	,,	55
Gum, Arabic	,,	10
Leather, Enamel	,,	2
Turpentine	Galls.	250
Varnish	,,	120

S. S. City of Pekin, from U. S. A., May 9

Wool and Cotton:		
Suitings	Yds.	184
Mixtures	,,	291
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 788	Pls.	2 814
Iron Bars	,,	2,106
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,500
Iron Wire	,,	2,511
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	138
Leather, Enamelled	,,	1
Milk, Condensed	,,	79
Paper, Unclassed	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,834
Wax, Paraffin	,,	675
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	3
Typewriters	,,	65
Gloves	Doz.	43
Underwear	,,	51
Cigarettes	Mille	65,000
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 32	Hk. Tls.	2,829

S. S. Shinyo Maru, May 9 *from U. S. A.*

Cotton, Raw, Bls 100	Pls.	357
Leather, Calf	,,	7
Malt	,,	558
Soda, Caustic	,,	423
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Cigarettes	Mille	29,175

S. S. Unita, May 18.

To San Francisco.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	2,016
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	417
Iron, Pig	,,	4,200
Oil, Wood	,,	284
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,363
Tungsten Ore	,,	252

To San Pedro.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	336

To Chicago.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	525

To New York.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	1347
Hides, Buffalo	,,	450

S. S. Silver State, May 20.

To Seattle.

Bristles	Pls.	54
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	562
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	187
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	199
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	51
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	516
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	15,000
Skins, Lamb	,,	14,000
Carpets	,,	55

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	12

To Baltimore.

Carpets	Pcs.	13

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	329

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.02
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 55	,,	55.57
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.64
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	29.06
Bristles	,,	54
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	93
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	89
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	11,100
Skins, Raccoon	,,	3,000
Skins, Squirrel	,,	6,131
Carpets	,,	299

Foreign Goods.

Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 25	Hk. Tls.	7,500

S. S. Hakuai Maru, from U. S. A., May 11.

Oil, Lubricating	Galls	14,312

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., May 11.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,008
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,284

S. S. Grace Dollar, from U. S. A., May 12.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 11 lb	Pcs.	1,000
Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per sq. in	,,	10,000
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Oilcloth	,,	1,763
Berlin Wool	,,	3
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts over 45	,,	5
Iron Bars	,,	10,445
Iron Hoops	,,	370
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	1,185
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,331
Iron Pipes	Pls.	525
Iron Plates	,,	1,105
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	2,434
Iron Wire Cloth	,,	37
Iron Shorts	,,	3,113
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	268
Plates, Plain	,,	563
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	3,000
Zinc Sheets	,,	14
Asphaltum	,,	1,566
Bronze Powder	,,	45
Celluloid Sheets	,,	11
Ether	,,	11
India-rubber	,,	15
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,650
Leather, Cow	,,	3
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Milk, Condensed	,,	365
Paint, White Lead	,,	90
Paints, Unclassed	,,	120
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	51
Paper, Writing	,,	72
Paper, Unclassed	,,	38
Soda, Silicate of	,,	52
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,697
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	835
Baking Powder	Doz.	815
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	91,237
Turpentine	,,	2,370
Cigarettes	Mille	56,857
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	25,840

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New Books and Publications

Another Glance at the Philippines

The Outlook for the Philippines, by Charles Edward Russell. New York: The Century Company: 1922.

TO the American in the Far East, the question of what is going to happen to the Philippines is one fraught with much interest but to the citizen of the average city and state in the home country little is known about Philippine aspirations and there seems to be a general feeling that the administration at Washington is perfectly capable of taking care of all insular affairs without the advice or assistance of the people. However, this doesn't seem to be satisfactory to the Filipinos or to those people who are interested in the question of independence from either angle. An attempt is being made to give the American people the Filipino side of the question as has been recently witnessed by the book of former Governor-general Harrison, a review of which was recently published in this journal.

Taking up the cudgels for the Filipinos comes Charles Edward Russell, author of *The Outlook for the Philippines*, who is described as a veteran journalist, poet, diplomatist, editor, lecturer and author of nineteen previous books, by the statement of his publishers.

Mr. Russell first assumes the attitude that can best be expressed in his own words after giving a background of Filipino history and the American occupation. He writes thus:

"But in the United States discussion still continued of the old favorite question whether they were fitted for self-government. It has become the idlest and emptiest discussion in all the world. Whether they were fitted or unfitted for it was a matter relegated to the dead past and not to be resurrected thence. For, fit or unfit, they were doing it, and the only question worth considering was how they were doing it."

Passing from this Mr. Russell, with the provision that "while the management of the government's bank has been faulty," he considers the exhibition of the governmental ability to be quite satisfactory. In commerce and manufacturing, Mr. Russell shows a decided lack of information as to what is in the Philippines. He credits native Filipino acumen with the building up of industries, commercial institutions and trades, whose conception and development has been entirely due either to the Chinese in the islands or to the Americans.

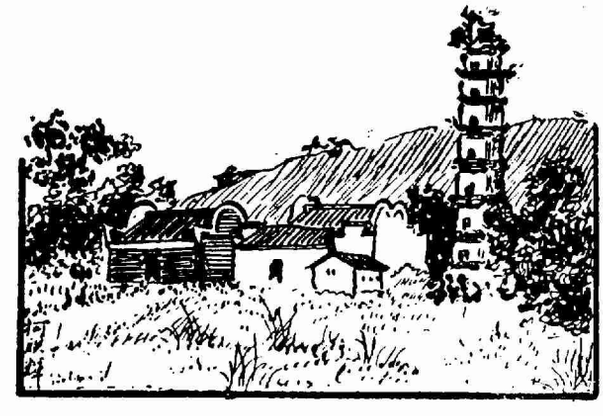
Mr. Russell continues his discussion through the loan agrarian evil, the development of athletics in the islands to the question of the Japanese menace. This, in his opinion, does not exist, the Japanese being to sensible of the risk of American condemnation. It is his opinion that an agreement for the protection of the islands could be easily made between the United States and Japan.

The work is concluded with a discussion of both sides of the independence question. Here safely enough, Mr. Russell draws no conclusions of a definite nature except that independence is provided for in the Jones Act and having been thus promised it should be carried out. But nevertheless, it is quite plain that while presenting the arguments against independence, Mr. Russell favors it, favors it with his appendix, which contains statistical matter as to all of the developments in the Philippine trade and finance, and with numerous letters to himself by the Filipino leaders.

It may be said that the American reader in the Far East is biased but nevertheless this work creates an impression that Mr. Russell is, in many ways, trying to Pollyannize the Philippine situation. He presents many facts and many figures, he gives many of the less pleasant sides of Filipino life and activities, but on the whole to one who has been more or less familiar with conditions as they exist and with a few of the public men of the islands they are not convincing.

To those who believe, however, that such works constitute propaganda in the United States, it may be safely said that no work on international or national questions reached a great bulk of the people. Mr. Russell has no doubt made a sincere attempt to assist the Filipinos in what he deems to be a deserving and righteous cause, but even here he has exposed himself to the usual fau t of writers of such works of attempting to write an unbiased volume from biased information.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.



The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

June 22, 1922, Cause No. 1790, U. S. v. Lemonds, alias Jackson; testimony taken of Te Cha Zung, Ching Tah Wai, Sudar Singh, Bournes and defendant.
" 24, " " " 1785, U. S. v. Schlobohm; testimony taken of C. P. C. 605, Oldis, Holzheimer, Gadjew, and defendant.
" " " " " 1788, U. S. v. Gunn; testimony taken of defendant.
" " " " " 1791, U. S. v. Davies; plea of guilty.
" " " " " 1793, U. S. v. Pronto and Aiangote; testimony taken of J. P. C. No. 10, J. P. C. No. 37, and defendants.
" " " " " 1794, U. S. v. Krause; testimony taken of C.P.C. 1166, Williams, Bittel, Porter, Zang and defendant.
" 27, " " " 1795, U. S. v. Gallagher; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

June 22, 1922, Cause No. 1790, U. S. v. Lemonds, alias Jackson; fined G. $25.00 and costs of proceeding.
" 24, " " " 1617, U. S. v. Kienanen; on oral application of District Attorney order issued releasing defendant on his personal recognizance for $1000.00 Mex.
" " " " " 1785, U. S. v. Schlobohm; dismissed with caution.
" " " " " 1788, U. S. v. Gunn; dismissed with caution.
" " " " " 1791, U. S. v. Davies; dismissed with caution.
" " " " " 1793, U S. v. Pronto and Aiangote; Pronto to serve five days in American Jail; Aiangote to serve ten days in American Jail and revolver confiscated.
" " " " " 1794, U. S. v. Krause; fined $25. G. and costs of proceeding.

In the U. S. Court for China

MARY VICTORIA TREADWELL, Plaintiff,
—v—
LAWRENCE TREADWELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 1770
Civil No. 621
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed June 14, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LAWRENCE TREADWELL,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 14, 1922.

W. A. Chapman,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

" 27, " " " 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; on oral application of District Attorney defendant released from custody and the charge dismissed. Cash bond ordered returned.
" " " " " 1795, U. S. v Gallagher; committed to 30 days in American Jail with alternative of transportation being found to U. S.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 22, 1922, Cause No. 1790, U. S. v. Lemonds, alias Jackson; complaint; judgment.
" " " " " 1791, U. S. v. Davies; complaint.
" " " " " 1197, In re Estate of George W. Sayles, deceased; receipt.
" " " " " 1735, Ying v. Greenstone; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" " " " " 1786, Curran v. Wilkins; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" " " " " 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 23, " " " 1695, U. S. v. Boyd; petition; order; warrant issued.
" " " " " 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" " " " " 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" " " " " 1789, Kwang Fah Electrical Co. v. Finkelstein; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 24, " " " 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; order; bond.
" " " " " 1794, U. S. v. Krause; order.
" " " " " 1785, U. S. v. Schlobohm; order.
" " " " " 1793, U. S. v. Pronto and Aiangote; complaint; judgment.
" " " " " 1788, U. S. v. Gunn; order.
" " " " " 1791, U. S. v. Davies; order.
" 26, " " " 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; answer.
" " " " " 1776, Du Pont Export Co. v. Mei Lung Industries; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 27, " " " 1796, U. S. v. Crawley; affidavit; warrant issued,
" " " " " 1732, Rumpf v. Maloney & Co.; answer.
" " " " " 1795, U S v. Gallagher; complaint; judgment.
" 28, " " " 1796, U. S. v. Crawley; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" " " " " 1797, Banque de L'Indochine v. Zimmerman; complaint; summons to answer issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Hanshang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10 31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Maschowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Taianfu ... ... d.					9.38	H day						H day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d.					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.30
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do d.											14.20		10.08
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.40
Hsuchowfu ... d.										H day	6.31	H day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		14.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.01
Wusih ... ... d.	7.20	8.24			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.51
Soochow ... ... d.	8.25	9.41			12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.48
Nansiang ... ... d.	10.33	11 34	13.00		14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.36
Shanghai North a.	11.00	12.05	13.30		14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.33*	*13.43*	*16.05*	*18.18*	*19.33*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.37
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.48
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.38
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.44
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.27*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.43*	..	*21.39*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.16*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.32
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.39
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.00	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.30
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.01	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.